

The Hongkong Telegraph

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

GERMAN EXPLANATIONS OF DELAY.

London, July 6.
A Spa, communiqué reports a fully-attended Conference, including the Allies' military and naval advisers.
The German Minister of Defence reported with regard to the execution of the military clauses of the Treaty, and Herr von Simons made a supplementary statement. It transpired therefrom that the German Government attempted to attribute the delays to the economic situation, especially as regards the reducing of military effectives, alleging that it was impossible to disband the military more rapidly, because the men would thus swell the ranks of the unemployed.
The President of the Conference (M. de la Croix) and Mr. Lloyd George insisted on the necessity of Germany fixing definite early dates for the execution of her military obligations and as regards naval and aerial matters if it is sincerely wished to ensure peace and inspire confidence. Mr. Lloyd George requested the German delegates to furnish these details at the next sitting.
The German Chancellor (Herr Febrbach) guaranteed the peaceful sentiments of the mass of the people and their freedom from any idea of revenge.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES.

London, July 7.
A Spa communiqué says the Conference met this afternoon to receive the German reply as regards the surrender of material and the reduction of effectives under the Treaty. Herr von Simons repeated the extreme difficulties facing Germany in satisfying the Allies and the dangers of threatening her. He nevertheless recognised the necessity of furnishing precise data regarding existing material and the dates on which, in the German Government's opinion, arms and effectives might be reduced to the Treaty figures. He concluded by calling on General von Seckt, Chief of the German General Staff, to speak on this subject. General von Seckt handed in a detailed note as regards material. He proposed that a proportional reduction of material and effectives be carried out within fifteen months.
Mr. Lloyd George, replying, described the anxiety which existed in Germany—according to the German Minister's statement—and which had caused the Conference. Several millions of rifles still remained in the hands not only of troops but also of the population. Moreover, there were thousands of machine-guns, trench-mortars and guns. Over a million soldiers were under arms under various forms of pretexts. It was beyond comprehension that such a dangerous and abnormal situation should be tolerated by any Government. The Allies could not permit the prolongation of that situation for another fifteen months. It must be settled by a vigorous effort in the shortest practicable time. Military, naval and air experts would meet tonight to investigate the Allied and General von Seckt's figures, after which the Allies would tomorrow announce their final decision.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

Spa, July 7.
An official communiqué says the Conference this morning examined the Turkish observations on the Peace Treaty. The Conference agreed that it was impossible to modify any of the principal clauses of the Treaty, as requested by the Turkish Government, but appointed a small expert Committee which is empowered to consult with the military authorities to draft a reply. The reply will deal with certain minor points on which the Turkish memorandum has established a reasonable case and will require signature of the Treaty within ten days of the presentation of the reply.

WORLD'S ZIONIST CONFERENCE.

STRONG WORDS ON JEWISH MASSACRES.

London, July 7.
The World Zionist Conference has opened at London, there being 250 delegates. The principal subjects of discussion were the colonisation of Palestine and rapid organisation of immigration.
The Chairman, Mr. Sokolow, speaking in Hebrew, declared that the Jews had regained their place among the nations of the world. Millions in Eastern Europe had been facing death in seven circles of hell. "For the multi-massacres in Ukraine not Heaven nor the mercy of angels could find palliation. Nebuchadnezzar was a nobleman as compared to these murderers." The audience rose solemnly to its feet, thus impressively endorsing the Chairman's views.
Mr. Ussishkin, Vice President of the Zionist Commission, said at least 30,000 Jews must be settled in Palestine annually, during the next few years, and £4,000,000 was required in the first few years for land purchase, immigration, cultural and public work.
Amid extraordinary enthusiasm, Judge Brandeis of the United States was elected President of the Conference and Dr. Max Nordau, Vice President.

THE REDUCED WINE DUTY.

OUT OF SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

London, July 6.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain in announcing that it was proposed to reduce the 50 per cent. ad valorem duty on sparkling wines to 33 1/3 per cent., said the reduction of the duty was proposed because the 50 per cent. duty was calculated on the basis of the average value of imported wine being 37s. 6d. per gallon, whereas the average value on which duty would be charged would probably be under 40s., also because of sympathy for France. The concession would entail a loss of £400,000 in revenue in a full year. It was estimated that the 33 1/3 per cent. duty would produce £800,000. The amendment reducing the duty was carried by 261 votes to 90.

THE KING AT EDINBURGH.

London, July 7.
In the course of his speech at Edinburgh University yesterday, H.M. the King referred to the fact that the Dominions sent many of their best and dearest sons to Edinburgh. His Majesty expressed his appreciation of the splendid reception which their

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE AMRITSAR RIOTS.

GENERAL DYER CASHIERED.

London, July 7.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. H. Hicks with regard to General Dyer, commander of the troops during the Amritsar riots, Mr. Churchill announced that the Army Council, after considering the report of the Hunter Committee and a statement by General Dyer, concluded that despite the great difficulties experienced by General Dyer at Jallianwallahalli on April 13, 1919, he could not be acquitted of an error of judgment. The Army Council accepted the decision of the Commander-in-Chief in India not to employ General Dyer further in India and did not consider that further employment should be offered him outside of India (Crisis of "Why?" and "Shame"). In view of all the circumstances, the Army Council did not feel called on to take further action.

NAURU ISLAND AGREEMENT.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

London, July 6.
In the House of Commons, whilst the Standing Committee was considering the Nauru Island Agreement Bill, Lord Robert Cecil moved an amendment making the agreement subject to the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.
Sir John D. Rees asked if it were seriously contended that when a mandate was granted to a great nation for the administration of a territory it must come to the Council of the League for approval for any action taken.
Colonel Leslie Wilson, in charge of the Bill, disagreed with the amendment. He said if the Government accepted it, acceptance would involve an admission that the Agreement did not accord with the Treaty. The Agreement was signed by the Premiers of Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and the Treaty of Peace bore the same signatures. To accept such an amendment would be to suggest that those gentlemen were not prepared to carry out the Peace Treaty. The amendment was unnecessary.
A long discussion followed, and on a division the amendment was carried by 16 votes to 15.

BRITAIN AND FORESTRY.

LORD LOVAT'S STRICTURES.

London, July 7.
Representatives from all parts of the Empire attended the first meeting of the Imperial Forestry Conference at the Guildhall this morning. The Lord Mayor presided.
Lord Lovat, in an opening address, pointed out that the timber imports into the United Kingdom for 1919 reached the colossal figure of £72,000,000, and would probably approach £90,000,000 to £100,000,000 in 1920. Before the war 10,000,000 tons of timber products were imported into the United Kingdom, representing a tonnage space equal to that required for the whole grain imports and exceeding that required by all other foodstuffs, together with cotton and wool. Of all European nations Britain had the smallest area of state forests.
Lord Lovat pointed out that while Britain and America had taken the smallest interests in forestry science they were most active in the destruction of forestry resources.
Lord Milner agreed with Lord Lovat's strictures but believed that Britain had been awakened by the shake up of the war, and was anxious to atone for the past. She had already done much practical work and had undertaken active operations.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.

MORE WAGES DEMANDS.

London, July 6.
The annual Conference of the Miners' Federation has opened at Leamington. The Executive has recommended the Conference to demand a reduction in the price of domestic coal by 14 1/2d., the amount which was recently added to the price, and also an advance in wages of 2d. daily for workers over sixteen, and of 1d. for those under sixteen. It is estimated that these demands will entail an additional £30,000,000 yearly on the wages bill.

BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE.

LORDS APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

London, July 7.
In the House of Lords, Lord Midleton drew attention to the great increase in the estimated normal revenue, and moved a resolution that it was incumbent on the Government to reduce the present undue strain on the nation's resources and to appoint special Commissioners, empowered to wind up special war service Departments, and to reduce other inflated establishments to the normal level.
The motion was carried by 95 votes to 23.

BRITISH HELP FOR FRANCE.

London, July 7.
Following on the meeting presided over by the Lord Mayor of London on June 30, the British League of Help, which was formed for the purpose of arranging that British towns adopt centres in French devastated areas, is receiving most encouraging reports. Already fifty Provincial Centres are arranging meetings to consider adoption. An interesting adoption already effected is that of the purely agricultural centre of Passel and Vill by the agricultural centre of Cirencester, and it is expected that the lead will be followed by other agricultural centres.

RAIN SPOILS HOME CRICKET.

London, June 6.
There has been general rain.
Lancashire beat Hampshire by one run.
Yorkshire versus Kent, Warwick v. Nottingham, and Players of the South

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

STORY OF GOVERNOR COX'S NOMINATION.

San Francisco, July 6.
Governor Cox was elected by acclamation on the 44th ballot. The withdrawal of Mr. Mitchell Palmer after the 38th ballot, thus releasing his votes, marked the turning point in the contest. Governor Cox immediately forging ahead, until he reached 563 on the 43rd, with Mr. McAdoo 410.
Governor Cox has thrice been Governor of Ohio. He was born on a farm and educated at public schools. He started life as a "printer's devil," subsequently took to reporting and eventually became proprietor of two newspapers and was elected a Congressman. He became Democratic leader for Ohio in 1912.
The legislation for which Governor Cox is best known includes a model workmen's compensation law, a child labour law and the Ohio school code.
It is noteworthy that the Republican candidate is also from Ohio and is a newspaper owner. It is anticipated that the nomination of Governor Cox will strongly counteract Senator Harding's influence in Ohio.
[According to a wire in the *Common Times*, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been chosen Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.]

BIG BLOW FOR BOLSHEVIKS.

CAVALRY CORPS ALMOST WIPED OUT.

London, July 6.
The War Office announces that General Wrangel's cavalry encircled a Bolshevik Cavalry Corps, consisting of eighteen regiments, which came under concentrated fire of armoured trains, troops and aeroplanes, and only 150 escaped. The battlefield is covered with enemy dead. A thousand prisoners, forty guns, many machine-guns and transports were taken, whilst the Officer Commanding the Second Bolshevik Cavalry Corps and his Staff were captured.

BRITISH MISSION WITHDRAWING.

London, June 6.
In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Walter Long said the British Naval Mission with General Wrangel is now being withdrawn. America and France still have naval representatives accredited.

THE PRINCE'S TRAIN ACCIDENT.

SOME MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

Bridgetown, Australia, July 6.
Details of the accident to the Prince of Wales's train show that it occurred at a sharp curve in the line where the track had been softened by rain. The first saloon to leave the line was occupied by the Prince and members of his staff, whilst the second was occupied by the Premier, Mr. Mitchell, and members of the State Government. The train was travelling at a slow pace. The two saloons, after tearing up the track, rolled down the embankment onto their sides. The Prince was chatting to Admiral Halsey. Both were thrown heavily—almost out of the window. All had miraculous escapes. They were much shaken but not injured. The Prince calmly stayed in the coach collecting papers and declined to leave until everybody else was out, after which he climbed actively through the roof. His appearance was signalled by heart felt cheering.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

CREATION NOW MADE POSSIBLE.

London, July 7.
The obstacle which has hitherto prevented the creation of an International Court of Justice has been overcome. The Jurists Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, sitting at the Hague, has adopted a plan whereby judges will be selected by the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations voting separately. If an agreement is not reached, provision is made for a joint mediation by the Committee or finally by filling up vacancies by judges already selected. This result, which was impossible of attainment at the Hague Conference in 1907, is only possible to-day by the existence of the League of Nations' machinery.

LASCARS' WORKING-HOURS.

Genoa, July 6.
At the International Seamen's Conference, Captain Davines, the Indian Government delegate, proposed an amendment to the Draft Convention relating to hours of labour, replacing the word "Lascars" by "Indian seamen," in view of the uncertainty of the legal meaning of the term "Lascars," which only covered deck hands and did not include firemen and stewards.
Mr. Brinks, the Australian seamen's delegate, opposed the amendment. He maintained that the hours of Lascars should be the same as those of whites; indeed, the hours in tropical countries should be less. The amendment was carried by 17 votes to 8.

RUSSIAN METHODS.

London, July 6.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bolar Law said he had read some reports made by the Labour Deputation which recently returned from Russia, in which reference was made to the terroristic Soviet methods; but the deputation's conclusions did not appear to be unanimous, and there was nothing in the reports calling for the suspension of the negotiations with the Russian delegates, pending an independent Allied investigation or other alteration in policy, as suggested.

PERJURY CHARGE.

SEQUEL TO A CIVIL ACTION.

Harnam Singh, a watchman employed by the To Yuen restaurant, West Point, was yesterday afternoon charged before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy with committing perjury in connection with a civil action (defendant versus Kishan Singh) for the recovery by defendant, then plaintiff, of \$900. The action was heard at the Summary Court by Mr. Justice Wood on June 25th.

Mr. Leo Longobotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. P. Burns, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, produced a file of the above mentioned action. He said the Police Judge's Court was a properly constituted Court.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, solicitor, stated that some time in February he was instructed by Kishan Singh to reply to a letter dated February 7th, from Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors, claiming \$900. Witness replied on the 9th February denying liability. On March 1st he sent a letter to Messrs Wilkinson and Grist asking for an appointment to inspect a promissory note for \$900, the subject of the action. A few days later witness attended with Kishan Singh at the office of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist and there by Mr. D. K. Blake he was shown a promissory note for \$900. He went to Messrs Wilkinson and Grist's office for the specific purpose of inspecting the signature on the note. Kishan Singh informed witness that he had not signed the note. One day witness spoke to defendant in his office with reference to his claim against Kishan Singh on the promissory note. He told defendant that he did not think Kishan Singh had signed the document whereupon defendant said he did not see Kishan Singh sign the document. The note had been given him by Kishan Singh. Defendant spoke English and witness was sure that he understood what he said.

Examined by defendant Mr. Gardiner said that it was not in connection with the promissory note that defendant called to see him. He interviewed witness on another matter.

Defendant said he had not visited Mr. Gardiner at any time.
Mr. M. Hussan (a clerk in Mr. Gardiner's office), Mr. R. Curran (a clerk employed by Messrs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harcourt) and Mr. Natha Singh (interpreter at the Supreme Court) gave corroborative evidence as to defendant's statement that he saw Kishan Singh signing the promissory note.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst and expert on handwriting, stated that the signature on the promissory note did not resemble the signatures made by Kishan Singh in his presence.

Sub-Inspector Wills gave evidence of the arrest of defendant on the 1st, at night.

Defendant reserved his defence and Mr. Smith committed him to the forthcoming Sessions for trial.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 3s. 8 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.55. Temperature:—86. Humidity:—80.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

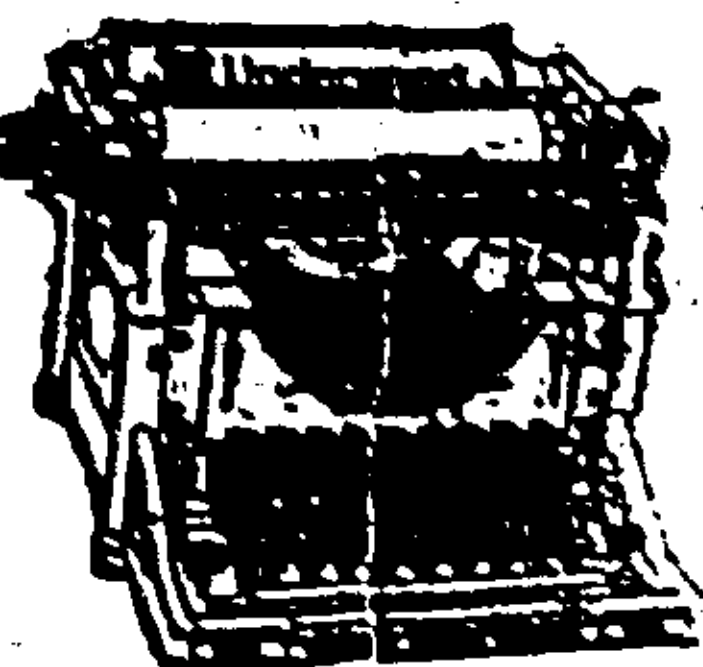
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THERAPION No. 2

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HUNGARY SEKS AN ENGLISH KING.

HELP WANTED TO STEADY THE COUNTRY.

Hungary wants a king, and above all an English king, writes the Budapest correspondent of *Daily Chronicle*.

Elections in Hungary lately have shown many things, but none more clearly than that Hungary is monarchist.

But she now wants a king, not only because of her old monarchic tradition, but because she expects that a stable monarchy would largely contribute to allay her present discontents.

Hungary is discontented. Ever since the armistice the pendulum has been swinging furiously, until at the moment it has swung into a reaction which no one defends on principle, but which a great many people explain is "natural."

VICISSITUDES OF 18 MONTHS.

Since the armistice, and revolution, Hungary has had the famous Karolyi Administration, which was unable to bring to Hungary the benefits which were expected from it, and which were the only reason for its existence.

When Karolyi resigned, he did so to Bela Kun and the Communists, who erected a Soviet Republic under which, among other things, the large wealth accumulated in Hungary during the war was destroyed.

Then Bela Kun in turn collapsed, and Hungary experienced an occupation by the Rumanians.

DENIED.

This was the end. Values had been largely destroyed by Bela Kun; the real wealth of Hungary, its food stores, its machinery, its live stock, all were carried away by the Rumanians at the end of the occupation, and Hungary was left a barren country.

This paved the way for the "Concentration Cabinet" formed under the auspices of the Allies, but which embarked upon a policy which gradually alienated from it all Socialist and Liberal opinion, until at the date of the general elections only reactionary elements were left in it. The Cabinet so constituted and its policy adopted by it were, and are, based upon that body of opinion which was exasperated by the recent experiences of the country, and which was prepared to support any reactionary measures on the principle of "serve them right."

A BIT ROUGH.

Much has been written about the repressive measures of the Hungarian Government. The most moderate term I have heard used was by a supporter of the Government who said that perhaps the Government were "a bit rough."

At the other extreme people talk about "white Bolshevism." In between is that great mass of sane Liberal opinion which is struggling desperately to cling to such wreckage, social and political, as survives from 1914.

What hurt this mass of opinion is not the treatment of the terrorists of the Communist regime.

It is the steady and persistent suppression of all expression of opinion by speech or writing.

It is the power and the exercise of preventive arrest taken by a Government, founded on a passing mood of exasperation, and not upon a stable national policy.

It is the complete disappearance of Radicals and Socialists which have taken place, no one knows how.

It was in this atmosphere of exasperation with the past and of support for a Government from a feeling of desperate necessity that Hungary sat down and waited for the peace terms from Paris.

They duly came—and the Hungarian's cup was full.

Millions of his own race lost, all his subject races lost, his raw materials gone, his industries ruined, such is the prospect facing him.

HUNGARIAN CULTURE.

And the Hungarian has a standpoint peculiar to himself on this matter of race.

He says that the peace terms to Hungary, Germany, or Austria may be of the same nature, but their significance is different.

The Hungarian prides himself upon his culture, claims to be the last Eastern outpost of culture, and says, "After us the flood." The flood in this case being the Balkans.

To him the handing over of territories worked and developed by Hungarian skill and enterprise

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LABOUR'S 'VARSITY HONOURS

MR. CLYNES DEFENDS HIS ADAPTATION.

Objection to the acceptance by Mr. J. R. Clynes of honorary degrees of the Universities of Oxford and Durham was taken at a conference at Aberdeen of the National Union of General Workers.

A London delegate, Mr. Millar, referred to a passage in the report in which it was said that certain high authorities had offered Mr. Clynes lucrative and more leisureed employment in Government administrative circles, and influential business men had come forward with remunerative offers to secure his services.

This meant, said Mr. Millar, that, in order to retain the services of Mr. Clynes, they must show him more respect. (Cries of dissent.) Mr. Clynes, Mr. Millar said, had greatly upset him by taking honours from the capitalist class, and if he wished to obtain his (Mr. Millar's) vote he would have to renounce these honours. Such things were out of place in a democratic organisation like their own.

These remarks were greatly resented by other delegates, and some uproar followed.

Mr. Clynes, in his reply, said it had been stated that Labour had been boycotted in this respect, and that such distinctions were only for men of wealth.

He was not ashamed of the name of their Union being in the records of the Universities of Oxford and Durham.

The degrees were offered to and conferred on him for what was termed "his public services."

These services he thought, had been in the interests of the members of their Union, and it was not a loss to the Labour movement that its leaders should have greater opportunities than they had ever had of going to the Universities and telling the Labour story there. (Cheers.)

That was what he had tried to do, and in spite of criticism and objection, he hoped he would not miss future opportunities of popularising their cause and defending it in the "seats of learning." (Cheers.)

to Rumanian or Slav is to open the gates for the barbarian flood.

This, of course, is a matter of opinion, but it largely determines the Hungarian's attitude to the peace terms, and to the new scheme of life opening up before him. And he enters upon his new life in a mood characterised by bitterness, recklessness, and hopelessness.

LOOKING TO ENGLAND.

It would be useless to dogmatise upon Hungary at present, or to prophesy what may happen.

All that can be said is that anything may happen, and that Hungary's present reckless mood and her deeply wounded pride may, without skilful handling, easily welcome any opportunity to fall foul of her neighbours.

And so all these desires for revenge and a new upset are co-existent with a desire for an English king who will steady the country and pull it together.

The Hungarian does not see that so long as he talks wildly about new wars he can attract neither foreign princes nor foreign capital. But from all his talk one fact emerges clearly.

It is that, apart from any question of kingship, there is a deep desire for English help, political and commercial.

Were it a question merely between England and Hungary, England could grant Hungary aid on any terms she wished. For everybody in Hungary would do a great deal to feel that England's leading hand was on the country.

COOPERATION V. TRUSTS.

FORMAL DECLARATION FOR SOCIALISM.

The 32nd annual Cooperative Congress opened at Bristol recently. Fifteen hundred delegates were present. Delegates were welcomed from Belgium, France, Russia, Ukraine, Sweden, the Trades Union Congress, and the National Union of Teachers. The Lord Mayor attended to give an official welcome to the congress. In his opening address, the Rev. G. A. Ramsay, of Radstock, President of the Congress, made an attack on the modern development of capitalism.

They were for the first time assembled in congress, said Mr. Ramsay, for what was officially declared to be "the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth." This definition of their purpose was proposed by the General Cooperative Survey Committee, and approved by the special congress held at Blackpool early in the present year, and in due course they would be asked to alter the rules of the Cooperative Union in such a way that this definite statement should stand first among the objects of objects of their movement.

A Cooperative Commonwealth was the ultimate political objective of the Labour Party, and also the ultimate industrial objective of the trade unions. That identity of purpose was naturally bringing these three great movements closer and closer together.

There were to-day many persons adopting the principle of cooperation to promote individualistic interests. Trustification was the cooperation of money for the purpose of making more money. Such cooperation might mean fewer rich men, but they would be richer. The term "private capitalism" is no longer an exact description of the present system.

When the limited liability company ousted the individual employer, private capitalism was weakened, and when the trust and the combine swallowed up the limited liability company, private capitalism ceased to be a reality, and became little more than a term.

The capitalistic system to-day was a most efficient system, but only for the purpose of creating material wealth for the enrichment of a few privileged members of the community. Where the system was most efficient it was most loudly condemned by public opinion. The antithetized "profiteer" typified both the purpose and the success of private capitalism.

Free competition, continued the speaker, was rapidly becoming less and less free. The leaders of commercialism were striving to eliminate competition and to establish monopoly. The Prime Minister had said that this new world must be constructed by private enterprise and unrestrained competition. These forces might construct a new world for capitalism, militarism, and war; they would never establish a new world for democracy, cooperation, and peace.

Cooperation must win its greater triumphs in the field of production. Distribution to-day played a diminishing part in controlling the supplies and prices of commodities. Production had the controlling power, and they would lose the power already won if they did not go boldly forward in the field of production. They must have more capital. They could not allow the capitalization of cooperative production to be a secondary fact, dependent upon the purposes of distributive business.

One of the dangers inherent in collectivism, said Mr. Ramsay, was that it weakened the sense of individual responsibility. The individual co-operator, too often transferred his responsibility to his society, and the society in turn transferred it to the national movement. The

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GENERAL NEWS.

RUSSIAN STEAMER SEIZED.

San Francisco, June 14.—The Russian steamer *Rodney* was seized by an agent of the Soviet Government after entering San Francisco Bay. The *Rodney* belonged to the old Government.

AMERICA'S NEW PARTY.

Chicago, June 19.—The Committee of Forty-Eight will present two names for the party when it meets here in convention on July 10th. The choice of the names will lie between People's Party and American Party. This Committee was appointed as the result of a conference held in Chicago last year by men and women drawn from all parts of the country who had lost sympathy with both the Republican and Democratic parties, which they held were permeated by reaction.

INTERDICTION ON GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

The Scottish United Free Church Assembly has expressed itself in favour of the resumption of relations with German missionaries. The matter arose owing to a request from the Rev. J. W. Findlay, of Manchuria, asking the Assembly to appeal to the British Government to remove the interdiction debarring German missionaries from the mission fields under British jurisdiction. Mr. Findlay said that this policy was now being only too gladly followed up by non-Christian nations. The great military nation of Japan was sending her missionaries into China, and he urged that the Christian churches should not give the non-Christian missionaries a loophole for accusing them of acting in this manner from political motives. They must take active steps to secure the co-operation of German missionaries. This was approved by the Assembly after a modification, had been carried deleting the reference to the exclusion of any missionary body being contrary to the Christian principles. It was argued that the Government in excluding German missionaries during the war were justified but that the time had now come for withdrawing the embargo.

business meetings of their societies were frequently attended by less than 2 per cent. of the members, and often the majority of those present were employees. The individual co-operator must recognise that authority was created not only by the refusal of rights but also by the neglect of common duties.

That Congress would be called on, declared Mr. Ramsay, to make a historic decision on the question of the taxation of co-operative savings. That decision would determine whether the movement is going to surrender to political capitalism or whether they were resolved to accept the challenge and defeat its purpose.

SHIPBUILDING HELD UP ON THE CLYDE.

RAW MATERIALS SHORT.

Glasgow, May 25.—Coincident with a period of unexampled briskness, so far as orders are concerned, the Clyde shipyards and engineering shops are experiencing a considerable amount of unemployment. The explanation is to be found in the serious shortage of raw materials. The various yards all have an exceptional amount of work on hand, and although inquiries for new tonnage are not particularly pressing now, the orders on hand already are sufficient to keep the majority of the yards working at full pressure for the next two or three years. Indeed, according to one important shipbuilder, the iron builders are faced with the possibility of having to refuse orders owing to inability to undertake delivery within a reasonable time.

The amount of tonnage launched this year is the third highest for the period during the past 20 years, and but for the shortage of materials and the large amount of labour engaged in repairs and reconditioning of vessels, the output would probably have exceeded even that of the "record" year 1913. As it is, thousands of engineers on Clydeside are idle, and many others are working short time. The post-war development of industry in the Clyde area would have necessitated a 20 per cent. expansion in the pre-war supply of coal, and for lack of this, there is a serious shortage in the supplies of pig-iron. The blast furnace output has not kept pace with new requirements, and so serious is the state of affairs that many establishments are now working two shifts only in place of the usual three in the shipyards.

Progress all over is being retarded seriously owing to the shortage of steel plates. For the first time in the history of the Clyde the Tanfield yard recently had to import a shipload of 1,500 tons of plates from Port Talbot, South Wales. Engineering departments also are short of materials, particularly boiler and ship plates. Output must inevitably come down unless an improvement in supplies takes place, and there seems little immediate prospect of that. In many cases orders are considerably behind scheduled time. A vessel now being built at Greenock for the Chinese trade should have been launched in February. It is still far from completion owing to the scarcity of plates, and in other cases engines which should have been ready in January are still unfinished owing to lack of material. According to one important shipbuilder on the lower reaches of the Clyde, supplies of raw material in many instances are 50 per cent. short of what could be utilized.

NOTICES

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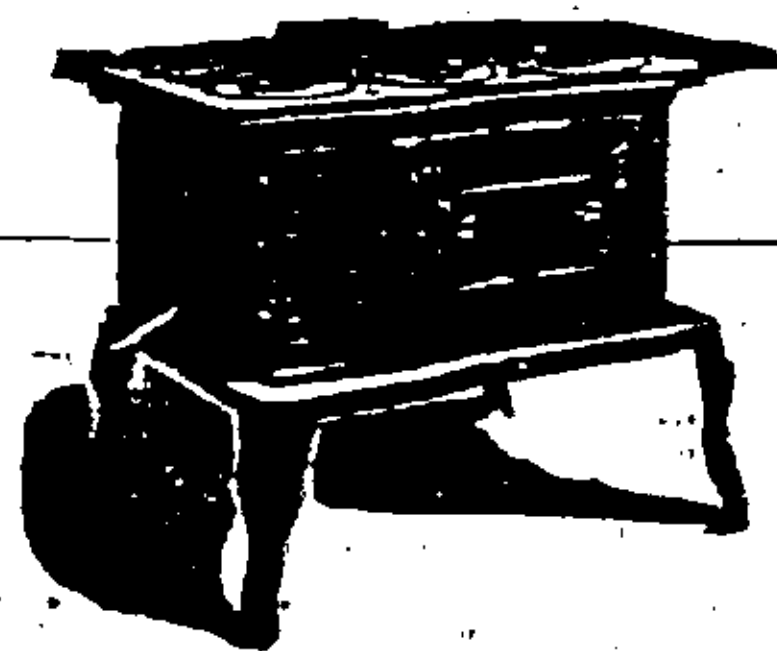
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Tel. No 1877.

THE POLICEMAN'S TASK.

A "NO TIPS" RESOLVE
NEEDED.

A loss of public confidence in the police as a whole, though only a minority of the body was blameworthy, is noted by Sir Leonard Dunning, H.M. Inspector of Constabulary, in his annual report to the Home Office, as a consequence of the strike of August last.

The effect of the bill before Parliament at the time of the strike was, says Sir Leonard, to give the police all the privileges of a trade union except the right to withhold their service—this last was manifestly inconsistent with the office of constable, and it was well that it should be plainly understood why this was so. The value of a policeman's service for the protection of his fellow-citizens depends, Sir Leonard goes on to say, upon his faithful observance of two promises—the first he makes in his declaration of faithful service on appointment; and the second he makes when he takes the oath in a court of justice before giving evidence. The first promise is one which any honest man can make without any sacrifice of his manly independence, and, should he at any time find it too onerous, he can release himself from it by resigning his office, and can still claim to be regarded as an honest man; but if, while still bound by it, he deliberately refuses to perform it, he forfeits the respect of his fellowman just as surely as he would if he broke the promise which is reinforced by an oath in the second instance.

Special weight has in the past been given to the evidence of the police, and as a general rule that confidence has been justified, but the men who broke their promise of faithful service, whether their motive was favour and affection for their own personal fear induced by the intimidation which no doubt affected many of them, showed that a promise means little to them and can be sacrificed to their own interests. To allow such men to retain their office is to put life, liberty, and reputation of others in peril. Though but a minority of the police took part in this proceeding, the whole body has suffered a loss of public confidence, and it will take every possible effort of the rest to regain for themselves the high position in public esteem which has been lost, and to wipe out of the public memory an episode which has brought pain and grief to every one who has the welfare of the police service at heart.

TIPS.

It is a pity that the necessity for raising the social status of the police, Sir Leonard Dunning pointed out that this is a matter for the police themselves, and one step which in his opinion they can certainly take is a change of attitude towards the acceptance of "tips" for the performance of acts which come within their duties or should be regarded as deeds of kindness or courtesy gladly done without any idea of reward.

A plea for standardisation of clothing is made in the interests of economy, as to the whole of the 58 country and 129 city or borough forces, comprising 35,780 officers and men.

In the interests of economy also, it is stated, the increasing cost of the police service may call for economy in numbers, but that this could only be made practicable by some decrease in the demands made upon the police, possibly by the private citizen taking a larger share in his own protection than for the past generation or so.

Vacancies are stated to be high, particularly in the forces affected by the August strike—the report is for the year ended September 29 last, and recruiting is not regarded as satisfactory either in numbers or quality.

Reference is made to the work of women on police duties. During the past five years or so the employment of women on definite police work has been an accomplished fact, 144 being now on ordinary duty throughout the country, besides 213 police matrons or women upon office and telephone duty. In regard to the former it is emphasised that it is especially with regard to two evils—juvenile crime and prostitution—that the preventive work of the police can be done by the policewoman.

Writing of the Special Constabulary, Sir Leonard Dunning says: "Both for emergencies and for normal times it would be well if the citizen realised his powers and liabilities for police duty, and, in view of the increasing demands on the regular

THE PUNJAB RISING.

EUROPEAN FEELING IN
INDIA.

The Archbishop of Simla writes in the Times as follows:—Since my return to England, after more than nine years in India—in Simla, in the Punjab—I have been asked frequently what were the real facts of the Indian troubles. I see now by the newspapers that a Commission which has been sitting in judgment on the matter is about to publish its verdict. Perhaps the British public, which, like myself, previous to my Indian experience, is vague in its notions of persons, places, and things in India, might be interested to know what is the feeling prevalent among Europeans out there and Anglo-Indians (old style and new).

It is this: There arose an anti-white movement of so menacing and widespread a character that, after murders of men, assaults on women, and the wrecking of property, the civil administration felt unequal to deal with the situation in certain specified areas. Every one conversant with Indian affairs knows that the civil administration was in the strongest and most capable hands that had ever ruled the Punjab. Men of this stamp are slow to acknowledge the situation is beyond them. When the military authorities were then called upon to deal with it, they naturally had to do so, with the information at their command and not in the light of news co-ordinated six months afterwards. If they had hesitated they would have failed, and failure would have meant the general murder of European men, the outraging of women, the looting of public buildings, and the desecration of Christian churches. Let the British public be under no illusion. This peril of murder and loot, and desecration, at the hands of an Oriental mob excited by unscrupulous propaganda to racial and fanatical frenzy, is not the wild fancy of a timid imagination—it is a clear inference from ascertained facts. Is there nobody to tell you the whole truth? You have perhaps heard of the destruction of buildings sacred and profane. Did you ever hear of the 80 European women and children gathered together at a rallying point in Lyallpur, waiting for troops to protect them, and concerning whom the mob put up notices saying there were so many English women to be ravished? Simla was remote enough from Lahore and Amritsar; too remote, in fact, because all communications were cut and wireless was the only means of conveying information or receiving instructions. Every girl's school was protected. Can the public imagine what my thoughts were when, late at night before going to bed, I felt it my duty to visit some adjacent schools where there were nearly 300 girls, whose parents were hundreds or thousands of miles away, to see that all was well under the quiet watchfulness of a few British soldiers?

It may not be superfluous to add that I am no politician, belong to no party, hold no brief for the Government of India or the Punjab Administration. I have many Indian friends, high-minded, noble-hearted men. I know the Indian people to be what an eminent statesman once told me I would find them, "a simple and affectionate people." But in all ages and countries an excited mob is the same, and an Oriental mob has peculiar privacies. I am simply voicing the sentiments of Europeans (a mere handful amid three hundred millions of Indians), doing your work 6,000 miles away from home, when I suggest that the courageous policy of leading that heterogeneous mass of peoples along the pathway of self-determination surely need not mean the criticism and condemnation of those who, suddenly faced with a rising where numbers alone would have swept all before them, saved the Europeans, saved the Punjab, and, in the opinion of many saved India. Soldiers are not good advocates of themselves, but they are a godsend in time of danger. One thing is certain. If the present tendency to make a scapegoat of the white soldier amid a coloured race succeeds the military authorities in the future may hesitate to act, and that hesitation will have consequences which no white man cares to contemplate.

Writing of the Special Constabulary, Sir Leonard Dunning says: "Both for emergencies and for normal times it would be well if the citizen realised his powers and liabilities for police duty, and, in view of the increasing demands on the regular police, made up his mind by personal service to take his share in the public duty of maintaining law and order."

BRITISH CONSUL IN MANILA.

DEFENDS BRITISH TRADE
POLICIES.

A strange defence of the British in connection with a recent order in council in China for safeguarding British corporations and in connection with opposition to the application of the American coast-wise shipping law to the Philippines was offered by Mr. Thomas Harrington, British Consul, Manila, recently. Throughout his talk he repeated that no action in either of these cases was prompted by anti-American feeling.

As to the order in council, Mr. Harrington stated that his views were generally well known since he had discussed the matter through the local press, but by way of reiterating and supplementing his points brought out in newspaper communications he called attention to the fact that Americans in China are free from control by British and that the order in council affected only British corporations.

"The British action was prompted only by practical considerations and was in no wise anti-American," Mr. Harrington said. "The United States has a perfect right to take a similar step for the protection of American companies abroad."

In taking up the coast-wise subject Consul Harrington declared that the British have been misjudged and therefore unjustly criticized. He said that with many the Manila chamber of commerce and British companies were synonymous expressions, but that as a matter of fact the membership included persons not British.

"The criticisms directed against the British," he said, "can be grouped in two classes—that the British took action which did not represent the American sentiment and that the British were interfering in American internal affairs."

"As to the question of whether the stand taken represented or failed to represent American views, and American sentiment in the matter, I should like to call your attention to the fact that when the coastwise question came before the Manila chamber of commerce for consideration it was brought up as a routine matter. There was no occasion for any campaign. The question had been talked up and simply was considered as a matter requiring attention by the business community. The British had no knowledge that the action they were taking was not in conformity with the views held by the Americans. There was no underhandness on the part of the British and no special effort was placed behind the resolution were sent to other commercial bodies merely that they might express their views in the matter, and these commercial bodies were free to do as they desired with the resolution. There was no compulsion."

"In regard to the matter of meddling in internal questions—I do not intend to try to define 'internal' and draw a line between internal and external but mention the fact that the internal questions are so related to external that you can't say where one ends and the other begins. The British had no idea of meddling in American internal affairs. The British companies here are here only for business in the same way as are American companies in British territories, and they have no idea of trying to run American affairs."

"We have a number of coast-wise routes, such as to Hongkong, Singapore and Calcutta. It has been our policy to leave these runs open to the world and naturally we have a right to hope for the same privilege."

Mr. Harrington closed his address with a plea for a better understanding of facts and motives when differences arise, deploring the fact that controversies arise.

William H. Taylor, who presided at the luncheon, supplemented Mr. Harrington's talk by saying that the British order in council was merely a self-protection measure and explained that the Manila merchants' association had taken up the matter of getting the chamber of commerce of America to bring to the attention of congress the advisability of like legislation in behalf of American companies abroad. Mr. Taylor also explained briefly his action as acting president of the Manila merchants' association in protesting against the coastwise law's application.

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PERFECT FIGURE

combined with real comfort is assured for the wearer of the "Madeleine" Corset. It gives a supple smooth contour, moulds the figure as a sculptor moulds his clay and forms the ideal foundation upon which to build the fashionable gown.

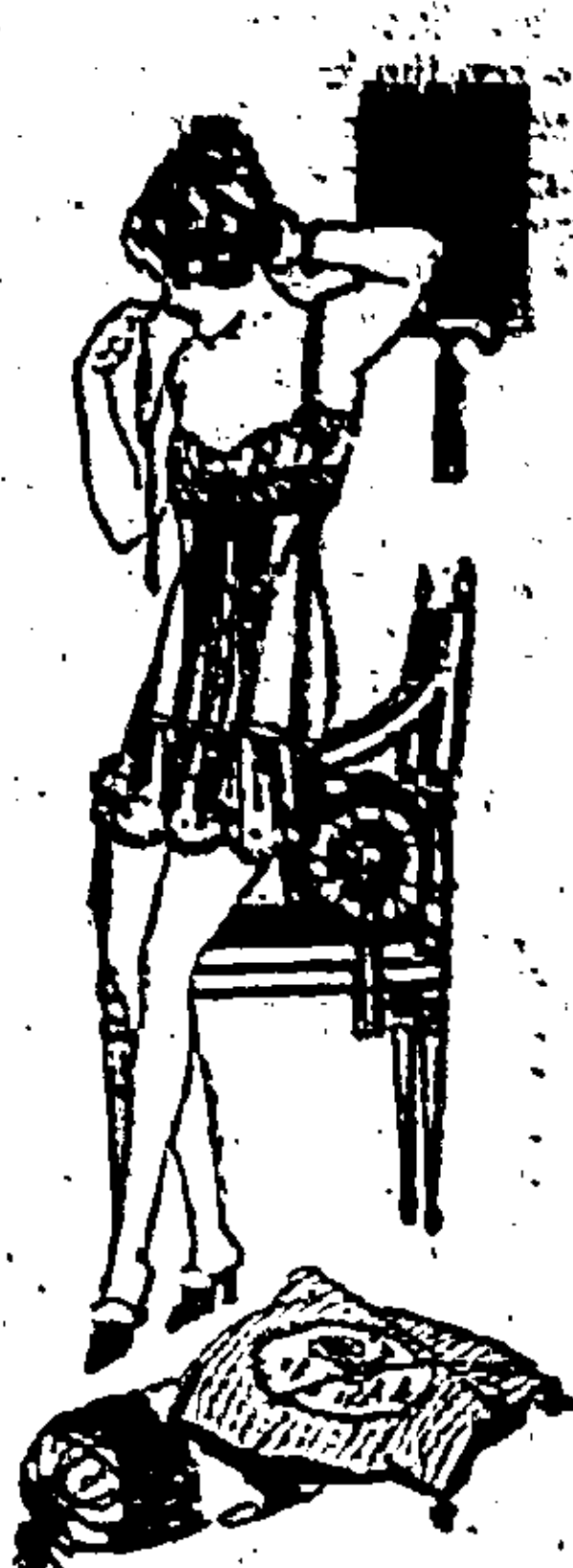
Prices \$3.50 to \$18.50

SPECIAL CORSETS

for all kinds of SPORT

fitted with unbreakable steels

\$3.50, \$5.50, \$12.00 and \$13.00.



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STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

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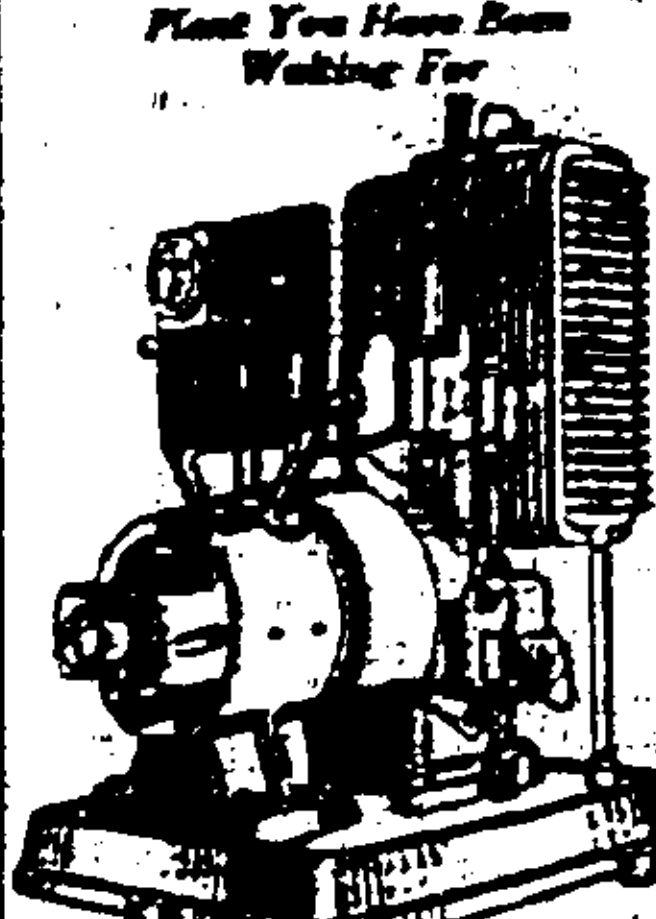
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The Alamo

The Electric Fan-Lighting
Plant You Have Been
Waiting ForThis is the
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Stocks arrived.

THE Alamo Unit is compact—140 Watts Engine, generator, switchboard and radiator are mounted on one base. No special foundations required. No belts or shaft connections are used—silent—clears off carbon; no springs, gears or rods to get out of adjustment.

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SHIP THIEVES.

TWO SENT TO GAOL.

On the authority of Inspector Gordon, it is the practice of a gang of Chinese thieves to board incoming vessels and rob the passengers. This morning it appears the same gang had been busy when the Haimun came in from Singapore. Two women passengers were getting their luggage together when two men came from behind and cut the girdle of one of the passengers, in which was secreted some two thousand odd dollars in Singapore notes. The woman felt the girdle go, raised a hub and cry and blew a Police whistle. Two men were arrested by the constables of the ship, who gave chase. On one man, was found \$950 in Singapore notes and on the other \$95. The balance of the money lost was not found, it being believed that the other members of the gang had made away with it. When brought up before Mr. Hutchison this morning, at the Magistracy, the two thieves told a cock-and-bull story. They said that they went on board to gamble and the woman whose girdle was supposed to have been cut was one of the members of the gambling party. She lost \$2, and when one of the defendants tried to get away she insisted on him playing. To show that she had money, she took out her girdle and emptied the money. As the second defendant had a previous conviction against him for larceny from the person of another, Mr. Hutchison gave him six months, and the other fellow was sentenced to three months in gaol.

REFUSED TO QUIT.

ORDER AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

The story of how a European has refused to obey a landlord's notice to quit was told at the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Police Judge. The tenant concerned is Mr. W. J. Singer, of the China Sugar Refining Company, he being sued by a well-known Chinese, in the person of Mr. Choa Po-sien. Mr. C. H. Lyon appeared for the plaintiff, but Mr. Singer was neither present nor represented. From the evidence given by Mr. Choa Po-sien it appeared that he was the lessee of No. 20, Ewo Street, and that he sublet the top floor to Mr. Singer for \$45 a month. Notice to quit had been given, and although that notice had expired, the defendant is, in Mr. Choa's words, "still there and refuses to go." The defendant was two months in arrears with his rent up to June 30th. After hearing the facts of the case, His Lordship made an order for immediate possession, for the payment of the \$90 arrears of rent and also for the payment of \$13, being the rent due for July up to and including today. The matter has now gone into the hands of the Bailiff.

GENERAL NEWS.

JAPANESE STEAMER LOST.
According to a Shanghai dispatch to the *Morning Post*, the *Buryo-maru*, of the Sino-Japanese Steamship Company, has been very ruthlessly looted by the Chinese troops. It is said that the personal property of every body, including the Chinese crew, as well as the bedding in the saloons, utensils, provisions and all other articles were stolen.

POPPY GROWING.
Communications from several provinces show that poppy is being extensively cultivated in the provinces of Yunnan, Fukien, Kweichow and Shensi; and to some extent in Anson, Szechuan, Chihli, and Kansu. From one district in Hunan, round Shenchow, and in seven hsin districts, the poppy is cultivated. And in the district known as Shuiyuan, around Jehol, poppy is largely grown. The significant fact is that poppy is grown not simply with the cognizance of the local officials, but at their instigation.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Grand Illuminated
OPEN-AIR CONCERT

Will be held in the Club Grounds on
SATURDAY, July 17th at 9 p.m.
Admission \$1.00
by permission of the Government
Tickets may be obtained at Moutries or K.C.C.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer
"ATREUS."

From NEW YORK via SUEZ
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th July.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th July, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th July, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 12th, July 1920, commencing at 3 p.m. at Messrs. Cooper & Co's godown, Wanchoi

for account of the concerned
200 Bales Gunnies 21' x 40'.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

SPIRITUALISM TO BE INVESTIGATED.

SCOTTISH CHURCH APPOINTED COMMITTEE.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh has appointed a special committee to inquire into the alleged supernatural psychic phenomena. The matter was brought forward in a petition by a retired minister, who pleaded it was a mistake to condemn without inquiry. Spiritualism was a method, not a religion. It was believed by a large and increasing number of people that if modern psychic phenomena could be proved true the Bible would become to them virtually a new book.
Professor Paterson said the beliefs referred to excited widespread interest, and many were being grievously unsettled because they toyed with these ideas. It seemed to him that even if the Church of Scotland did not feel the necessity of giving clear teaching on the matter, it was their duty at least to warn their people against the dangers which beset them.

CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From YOKOHAMA, KORE & NAGASAKI.

THE Company's Steamship
"SEATTLE MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed. Goods not cleared by the 14th July, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

On SATURDAY, 10th July and
MONDAY, 12th July, at 9.15 p.m.

THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GLEE CLUB
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JAZZ BAND

America's Greatest College Company of Singers & Entertainers.

SOLOS
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POPULAR MUSIC
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Prices: 5s, 3s & 1s.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
Messrs Lammer Brothers have received instructions to sell by

Public Auction
on
FRIDAY

The 23rd day of July 1920, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms
Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong

The following valuable Leasehold property situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz—

All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as Section 5 of Inland Lot No. 425 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 5 West Terrace Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years from 28th. May 1855 created by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated 17th. April 1895. Annual Crown rent \$6.46. Area 2959 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings, 100 House
Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
Messrs LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GOODWILL OF THE PRACTICE OF AN ARCHITECT

hitherto carried on by the late

FREDERICK ENDELL ROSSER

at Nos. 38 & 40 Queen's Road Central, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong

to be sold in two lots by
PUBLIC AUCTION

on
The 12th day of July 1920 at noon

by
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

at Nos. 38 & 40 Queen's Road Central.

Lot one consists of:—

All the right title and interest in the goodwill of the late Frederick Endell Rosser, deceased, late of Nos. 38 & 40 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Architect.

Lot two consists of:—

All the office furniture etc on the above premises aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

G. R. HAYWOOD
No. 10 Des Vaux Road Central,
Solicitor for the Administratrix
or
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.

G. R. HAYWOOD

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that Arsenal Street will be closed to wheeled traffic from the 15th inst. until the Hongkong Tramway Co. has completed the relaying of the track.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police
Hongkong 8th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE

Religious meetings are being held as follows during the summer—

First, Third and Fourth Tuesdays in the month

at 5.30 p.m.

Second Wednesday in the month at 10.15 a.m.

These meetings are open to all women.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Mr. H. T. Krull has been appointed Acting Agent for this company in Hongkong during the temporary absence of D. J. Hanscom.

JOHN J. GORMAN.

General Agent,
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Pacific Steamship Co

AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING.

Mr. H. T. Krull will be in charge of the local Agency and Surveyorship of The American Bureau of Shipping during my temporary absence.

D. J. HANSCOM.

Agent & Surveyor
to
American Bureau of Shipping.

NOTICE.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI,
Graduate from the Nagasaki
Massage School, has removed
from No. 33 Queen's Road to
No. 26, Stanley Street 1st floor.
Telephone No. 1964.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 12th, July 1920, commencing at 11 a.m. at Nos. 2 and 3 godowns, Holt's Wharf, Kowloon

(for account of the concerned)
1,000 Boxes Tin Plates
(all more or less damaged)

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU
DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS
WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 10th.—
TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JULY 11th.—
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
DURING Tiffin and AFTER-
NOON.

J. H. TAGGART

Manager.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Tenders are invited for the immediate construction of Two Concrete Tennis Courts in the University.
Specifications on application.

N. TEESDALE MAC KINTOSH,
Registrar.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.

Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 10th, July, 1920, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

at Messrs. Wah Kee's Godown, Kennedy Town

(For account of the concerned)
57 Bags Tonkin Rice (Stored in above godown)

59 Bags Tonkin Rice (Stored in No. 10 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., West Point)

200 Bags Tonkin Rice (Stored in Messrs. Yue Fat's Godown, Kennedy Town)

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 10th July, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(for account of the concerned)
700 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White Rice, broken grains 15% to 20%

700 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White Rice, broken grains 15% to 20%

190 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White Rice, broken grains 15% to 20%

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For Rope Works in Manila, first class ropemaker to take charge of the rope making as chief foreman. Apply to BROSSARD MOPIN & CO. Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Abergeldie 13s Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

FOR SALE.—By Peak Resident, roomy perambulator, in first class condition. Price \$75.00. Apply Box 392 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Glenshiel, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

LOST.

LOST.—From 126 The Peak Rough Haired Irish Terrier Dog, Licence No. 64 on Collar. Finder will be rewarded. Apply W. Fraser c/o Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—3 roomed flat furnished, Kowloon, for 4 months from 15th July. Apply Box 393 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Furnished House in Kowloon for 6 weeks from 19th July. Apply Box 394 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—For immediate occupation Office Quarter and Show Room at Mission Building, The Bund, Canton. Apply to Box 396 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert William Looker in our Firm ceased on the 30th June 1920.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

43, Bonham Road.
Opposite the University
Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593.

Principal—
JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

MUSTARD & CO.

Connaught Rd. Central.
Telephone No. 1186.

COOKING

RANGES

"PANSY" COOKING RANGE.

Stocked in three Standard Sizes:
Spacious, effective and lasting.

A well-known line in the East.

"WALDORF" KITCHEN RANGE.

Fitted with Warming Closet, Plate
Warming Shelf and Upright Boiler.

Southard, Robertson & Co. New York.

HOUSEBOAT COOKING RANGES.

"MAGNETIC PEARL" and "YALE"

Stocked in two sizes.

Effective Cookers in Small Compass.

SOLE AGENTS IN
CHINA, HONGKONG
AND MACAO.

SHIP THIEVES.

TWO SENT TO GAOL.

On the authority of Inspector Gordon, it is the practice of a gang of Chinese thieves to board incoming vessels and rob the passengers. This morning it appeared the same gang had been busy when the Hainan came in from Singapore. Two women passengers were getting their luggage together when two men came from behind and cut the girdle of one of the passengers, in which was secreted some two thousand odd dollars in Singapore notes. The woman felt the girdle go, raised a hue and cry and blew a Police whistle. Two men were arrested by the constabulary of the ship, who gave chase. On one man was found \$950 in Singapore notes and on the other \$93. The balance of the money lost was not found, it being believed that the other members of the gang had made away with it. When brought up before Mr. Hutchison this morning, at the Magistracy, the two thieves told a cock-and-bull story. They said that they went on board to gamble and the woman whose girdle was supposed to have been cut was one of the members of the gambling party. She lost \$2, and when one of the defendants tried to get away she insisted on him playing. To show that she had money, she took out her girdle and emptied the money. As the second defendant had a previous conviction against him for larceny from the person of another, Mr. Hutchison gave him six months, and the other fellow was sentenced to three months in gaol.

REFUSED TO QUIT.

ORDER AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

The story of how a European has refused to obey a landlord's notice to quit was told at the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Police Judge. The tenant concerned is Mr. W. J. Singer, of the China Sugar Refining Company, he being sued by a well-known Chinese, in the person of Mr. Choa Poo-sien. Mr. C. H. Lyon appeared for the plaintiff, but Mr. Singer was neither present nor represented. From the evidence given by Mr. Choa Poo-sien it appeared that he was the lessee of No. 20, Ewo Street and that he sublet the top floor to Mr. Singer for \$45 a month. Notice to quit had been given, and although that notice had expired, the defendant is, in Mr. Choa's words, "still there and refuses to go." The defendant was two months in arrears with his rent up to June 30th. After hearing the facts of the case, His Lordship made an order for immediate possession, for the payment of the \$99 arrears of rent and also for the payment of \$15, being the rent due for July up to and including today. The matter has now gone into the hands of the Bailiff.

GENERAL NEWS.

JAPANESE STEAMER LOOTED.
According to a Shanghai dispatch to the *Munich*, the *Buruma*, of the Sino-Japanese Steamship Company, has been very ruthlessly looted by the Chinese troops. It is said that the personal property of everybody, including the Chinese crew, as well as the bedding in the saloons, utensils, provisions and all other articles were stolen.

POPPY GROWING.
Communications from several provinces show that poppy is being extensively cultivated in the provinces of Yunnan, Fukien, Kweichow and Shensi; and to some extent in Aonan, Szechuan, Chihli, and Kansu. From one district in Hunan, round Shenchow, and in seven hsien districts, the poppy is cultivated. And in the district known as Shuiyuan, around Jehol, poppy is largely grown. The significant fact is that poppy is grown not simply with the cognizance of the local officials, but at their instigation.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Grand Illuminated

OPEN-AIR CONCERT

Will be held in the Club Grounds on

SATURDAY, July 17th at 9 p.m.

Admission \$1.00

by permission of the Government

Tickets may be obtained at Moutries or K.C.C.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "ATREUS."

From NEW YORK via SUEZ

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into

Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The

Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th

July. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given

prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of

10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's

Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th July

will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th July, or they will not be

recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Monday the 12th, July 1920,

commencing at 3 p.m. at Messrs. Cooper & Co's

godown, Wanchai (for account of the concerned)

200 Bales Gunnies 21' x 40' Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

SPIRITUALISM TO BE INVESTIGATED.

SCOTTISH CHURCH APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

The General Assembly of the

Church of Scotland at Edinburgh has appointed a special committee

to inquire into the alleged supernatural psychic phenomena.

The matter was brought forward in a petition by a retired

minister, who pleaded it was a mistake to condemn without inquiry. Spiritualism was a

method, not a religion. It was believed by a large and increasing

number of people that if modern psychic phenomena could be proved true the Bible

would become to them virtually a new book.

Professor Paterson said the beliefs referred to excited wide

spread interest, and many were being grievously unsettled because they toyed with these

ideas. It seemed to him that even if the Church of Scotland did not feel the necessity of

giving clear teaching on the matter, it was their duty at least to warn their people against the

dangers which beset them.

CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From YOKOHAMA, KOBE & NAGASAKI.

THE Company's Steamship "SEATTLE MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods

are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 14th July, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday

and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after

which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left

the Godowns. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From TACOMA via JAPAN

PORTS & MANILA.

The Company Steamship "MANILA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods

are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 14th July, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday

and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after

which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left

the Godowns. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

On SATURDAY, 10th July and MONDAY, 12th July, at 9.15 p.m.

THE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GLEE CLUB AND JAZZ BAND

America's Greatest College Company of Singers & Entertainers.

SOLOS. QUARTETTES

POPULAR MUSIC VARIETIES

Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

Messrs. Lammer Brothers have received instructions to sell by

Public Auction on

FRIDAY

The 23rd day of July 1920, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms

Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong

The following valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as Section 5 of Inland Lot No. 425

together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 5 West Terrace Victoria aforesaid. Term

999 years from 28th. May 1835 created by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated 17th April 1895

Annual Crown rent \$6.46. Area 2959 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTERS, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

of

GOODWILL OF THE PRACTICE OF AN ARCHITECT

hitherto carried on by the late

FREDERICK ENDELL ROSSER at Nos. 33 & 40 Queen's Road Central, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong

to be sold in two lots by

PUBLIC AUCTION on

The 12th day of July 1920 at noon

by Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

at Nos. 33 & 40 Queen's Road Central.

Lot one consists of—

All the right title and interest in the goodwill of the late Frederick Endell Rosser, deceased, late of Nos. 33 & 40 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Architect.

Lot two consists of—

All the office furniture etc on the above premises aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

G. R. HAYWOOD, No. 10 Des Vaux Road Central,

Solicitor for the Administratrix or

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Duddell Street.

G. R. HAYWOOD.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that Arsenal Street will be closed to

wheeled traffic from the 15th inst. until the Hongkong Tramway Coy. has completed the relaying of the track.

P. P. J. WODENHOUSE, Captain Superintendent of Police

Hongkong 8th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE

Religious meetings are being held as follows during the summer—

First, Third and Fourth Tuesdays in the month at 5.30 p.m.

Second Wednesday in the month at 10.15 a.m.

These meetings are open to all women.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Mr. H. T. Krull has been appointed Acting Agent for this

company in Hongkong during the temporary absence of D. J. Hanscom.

JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Pacific Steamship Co.

AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING.

Mr. H. T. Krull will be in charge of the local Agency and Surveyorship of The American Bureau of

Shipping during my temporary absence.

D. J. HANSCOM, Agent & Surveyor to

American Bureau of Shipping.

NOTICE.

MASSAGE HALL.

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI, Graduate from the Nagasaki

Massage School, has removed from No. 33 Queen's Road to

No. 26, Stanley Street 1st floor, Telephone No. 1954.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Monday the 12th, July 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at Nos. 2 and 3 godowns, Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

(for account of the concerned) 1,000 Boxes Tin Plates (all more or less damaged)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 10th.—

TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JULY 11th.—

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING Tiffin and AFTER-NOON.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Tenders are invited for the immediate construction of Two

Concrete Tennis Courts in the University.

Specifications on application.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, Registrar.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of

Milner's Safes.

LAMBERT BROS., Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Saturday, the 10th, July, 1920, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

at Messrs. Wah Kee's Godown, Kennedy Town

(for account of the concerned) 677 Bags Tonkin Rice (Stored in above godown)

379 Bags Tonkin Rice (Stored in No. 10 Godown, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., West Point)

200 Bags Tonkin Rice (Stored in Messrs. Yue Fat's Godown, Kennedy Town)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

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The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Saturday, the 10th July, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(for account of the concerned) 700 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White Rice, broken grains 15% to 20%

700 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White Rice, broken grains 15% to 20%

190 tons No. 1 Saigon Long White Rice, broken grains 15% to 20%

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For Rope Works in Manila, first class ropemaker to take charge of the rope making as chief foreman. Apply to BROSSARD MOPIN & CO. Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Abergeldie 136 Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

FOR SALE.—By Peak Resident, roomy perambulator, in first class condition. Price \$75.00. Apply Box 392 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Glenshiel, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Linstead & Davis, Alexandria Buildings.

LOST.

LOST.—From 125 The Peak Rough Haired Irish Terrier Dog. Licence No. 64 on Collar. Finder will be rewarded. Apply W. Fraser c/o Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—3 roomed flat furnished. Kowloon, for 4 months from 15th July. Apply Box 393 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Furnished House in Kowloon for 6 weeks from 19th July. Apply Box 394 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—For immediate occupation Office Quarter and Show Room at Mission Building, The Bund, Canton. Apply to Box 396 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert William Looker in our Firm ceased on the 30th June 1920.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

43, Bonham Road.

Opposite the University.

Tel. No. 132. P.O. Box. 593.

Principal JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University, Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

MUSTARD & CO.

Connaught Rd. Central Telephone No. 1186.

COOKING

"FANSY" COOKING RANGE.

Stocked in three Standard Sizes: Spacious, effective and lasting.

A well-known line in the East.

"WALDORF" KITCHEN RANGE.

Fitted with Warming Closet, Plate Warming Shelf and Upright Boiler.

Southard, Robertson & Co. New York.

RANGES

HOUSEBOAT COOKING RANGES.

"MAGNETIC PEARL" and "YALE"

Stocked in two sizes.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

From SAMARANG, SOURABAYA, SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA"

having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns, where they will be examined on July 13th, at 2.30 p.m. by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 25th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Operators, U.S. Shipping Board
Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"PILSNA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 8th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents,

Hongkong, 7th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "WEST CALERA".
From SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on July 15th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 15th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1920.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Ructis, from Yokohama.
Petrucho Steamer Africa Cable 11, from Vladivostok.

Anme, from Shanghai.
Walter Bousier, Carlton Hotel, from Shanghai.

5478, from Shanghai.
Youngkannan Leebing Co., from Shanghai.

Yuhung, from Shanghai.
Kwangsinghong, from Amoy.

Arthur Nielson Co., from Kobe.
Lee Bros, from Kobe.

Chifonghong Wenyekai, from Shanghai.
Kwalingkong, from Amoy.

1102, 0030, 3719, 5894, 0050 etc., from Amoy.

R. C. Wilson, Sailors Home, from Shanghai.

Shiukee, from Kobe.
Hon. tyte, from Amoy.

0491, 3596, 3987 etc., from Shanghai.

Fathin, Connaught road, from Shanghai.

4135, 3952, 3770, 1420, 5950, 5391 etc., from Amoy.

2413, 2006, from Amoy.
Yasuda, from Osaka.

N. LUND.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 8, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Carmen Ketty, from Manila.
Janin, Care American Consul, from Singapore.

Lovely, from Thursday Island.
Trustee, Hongkong Shanghai Bank, Colombo.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 8, 1920.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.

Corrected to 4th July, 1920.

C. W. Anderson, H. T. Krull, Dr. M. C. Lacher, Mrs. E. R. Bollich, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lauritsen, A. L. Benham, Madam J. J. Leiria, C. H. Benson, Miss H. Lillie, Mr. and Mrs. S. Blaney, S. Longfield, Mrs. G. Bonardal, A. H. Lunings, F. P. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mabson, J. M. Brady, Dr. O. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Camm, C. W. Martyn, Capt. R. J. Carter, W. Maxwell, Capt. C. R. McChas, Major T. H. McConnell, Dr. G. W. McKean, H. G. McNeary, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Miller, W. H. Dent, G. C. Moet, J. Dewar, M. P. de Mural, H. Duleyan, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Neeson, J. J. V. D. Eyk, J. E. Nolte, J. R. Farquhar, O. H. Ocha, C. Fenwick, Miss N. E. Popperell, Mrs. J. S. Fenwick, Engineer Capt. S. F. Ferguson, Capt. W. C. Free, P. H. Gardner, E. H. Ray, P. H. Gassile, W. H. Reterinet, H. Goff, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Golden, Capt. and Mrs. R. Rodenfufer, child, J. D. Rossolymos, Mr. and Mrs. O. Wohl Schroder, W. A. Hannibal, I. Schreyer, A. W. Harrison, R. W. Sertze, Henry H. Hart, A. M. Sievevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Siggeveland, N. Hashim, C. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sorenson, F. Helwig, D. E. Sparks, Miss J. Hill, A. H. Tait, H. K. Hochschild, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Timpelton, Mrs. E. B. Jones, A. Tundjarian, R. Julien, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vennin, N. B. Karanjia, J. M. Vorya, R. Kewley, H. A. White, F. J. Kinrade, L. J. Willemson, F. J. Kimo, J. H. Williams, F. L. Kitchner, G. G. Wood, T. J. Korthals.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Corrected to 4th July, 1920.

Mrs. R. Almond, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Capt. and Mrs. Mrs. Lovegrove, Dr. M. E. Ager, Mr. Manak, W. Benson, Miss Manak, M. L. Brodie, Capt. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Moffatt, W. Budge, C. J. Morrison, Master Chi Shing, L. Nelson, Choi Shing, Mrs. J. F. Nichol, J. C. Clark, H. O. Odell, E. G. Coomes, T. Pals, L. Ellis, Mrs. Passmore, P. T. Farrell, J. T. Parvitt, Miss Farrell, J. W. Pritchard, J. D. Forrest, Mrs. A. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Silva, A. Fothergill, Mrs. R. G. South, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Souza, H. J. Grant, Dr. H. Stanes, D. M. Graham, W. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Family, L. Y. Hang, F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Underwood, C. W. Hart, G. E. Wetton, A. L. G. Holt, H. P. Whittle, Mrs. J. Johnston, A. C. Willis, Mrs. Kelmam, L. Young, Mrs. J. Ellice & child.

St. George's House.

Corrected to 10th June, 1920.

W. Blackett, Mr. and Mrs. W. McHugh & 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Joyce, Allen Brockham, W. McKenzie, Lieut. J. J. C. Mellis, Bryant, R. E. Lyman, Moore, C. L. Packe, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Church, W. Peterson, H. Day, Thos. Bennett, H. F. Farthing, Arthur W. Roberts, Mrs. Hassard, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. R. Lloyd, H. Scott, J. I. Lousias, H. Stock, W. D. H. Lyson, Mrs. H. Tarby, H. M. Madden, John Wilkie.

PEARL HOUSE.

Corrected to 3rd July, 1920.

Capt. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ashen, R. E. O. Bird, R. Blacking, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Blair, Breakpear, G. G. Bridger, J. G. Bridger, Capt. and Mrs. Carson, Maj. and Mrs. J. L. Carter, G. P. Caville, H. Cheatham, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Church, S. N. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cockburn, C. H. Cole, Mrs. Cornack, Mr. Coxon, Mr. Crowley, D. C. H. Cully, D. F. Cuthill, L. J. Davies, En. Com. W. Dawson, S. R. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. John Duncan, A. W. Eastman, G. E. Elms, G. Eveleigh, A. V. Farmer, J. Farmer, Lt. Col. M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hale, R. C. Hale, E. R. Hall, W. Sykes, D. Hall, Maj. Harding, C. J. B. Hellestrom, Mr. and Mrs. Ventriss, Hen, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hobson, A. H. Hollings, F. M. Weller, A. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Williams, C. E. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield, J. K. Jolly, Marshall Wood, R. W. Lee Jones, Maj. R. B. Young, CARLTON HOTEL.

Corrected to 13th June, 1920.

Mr. Acid and W. McKenzie, Family, A. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nicoll, J. Arrastia, A. Peterson, Mrs. F. E. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Conner, J. W. Wando, J. E. Griffin, Mrs. Hagameyer, Capt. Salsstrom, and child, Miss H. Steele, L. A. Jackson, Mrs. Swann, G. J. Johnson, child, Mrs. Johnson and S. Thomson, A. B. Toth, Dr. E. Mrs. King, A. C. Whibley, Mrs. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGee, W. Worley.

STATION HOTEL.

Corrected to 20th July, 1920.

Miss F. Bausch, W. E. Iles, F. Ben, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. de Kant, Miss E. Best, Miss G. A. Lohing, H. H. Olsen, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. P. M. Rotast, Brown, Mr. and Mrs. van Shimming, J. D. Carriere, H. G. Stairs, C. H. Gibson, Wm. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Verbeul, T. Hart, J. P. Haverkamp, H. M. Verbeul, J. H. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vissse, J. J. Wierink-de Hoog, bakse.

PALACE HOTEL.

Corrected to 24th June, 1920.

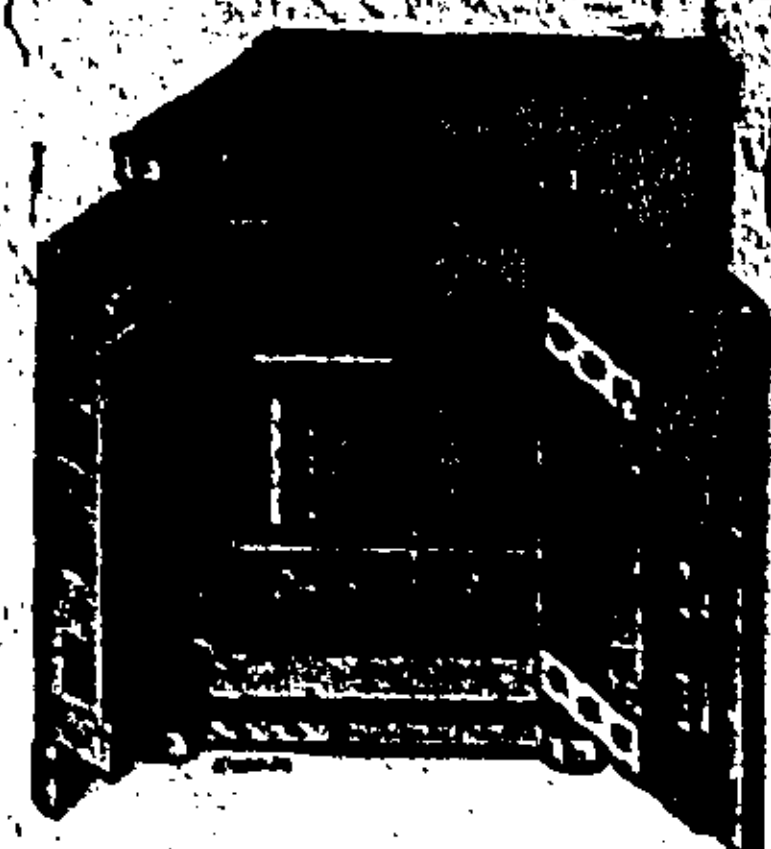
C. W. Alexander, A. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. D. Beatham, Mr. and Mrs. T. Matthews, D. Brochie, R. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Crew, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Oxberry, Mrs. C. O. Farrell, A. Pash, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, S. P. L. Leigh, J. & Seale, H. Harent, J. Smith, J. Jack, A. P. Sharkey, E. Jemchoojin, Lt. and Mrs. L. W. E. Kirby, S. Steeves, W. C. Lebrum, Mr. Watermake, W. P. MacIntyre, J. T. Manix, peace.

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"SILK MASK JIM."

CAPTURE AND DEATH OF A "MASTER BURGLAR."

The career of Jimmy Harrigan, otherwise "Silk Mask Jim," the master burglar of Chicago, was brought to an end recently in dramatic circumstances. He had been arrested by the police, but got away and kept up a running fire with his pursuers until he fell dead with many bullets in his body.

This enterprising burglar had applied to his trade the latest business and scientific methods. His operations were carried out on a gigantic scale, and he rented a large warehouse for the storage of his loot, which comprised anything from an electric welding machine weighing a ton to a woman's vanity case. He was the head of a burglar trust. In his office was found an elaborate card index of places in Chicago which seemed likely to yield plentiful loot. He employed a staff of experts, among whom were several women, who acted as an intelligence service. Though his associates were numerous, he always attended the big jobs himself.

For months the police had been trying to discover him. All they could learn was that the man who planned robberies amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds wore a blue silk mask. When he was picked up dead the silk mask was found, and it was only then that the police became aware of the identity of their captive.

Harrigan's capture was largely due to accident. Constable Frank Weimar, a plain clothes man, was passing through the residential district, when he observed a man emerge from a dark slit between two flat buildings. He was suspicious, and questioned the stranger, who laughed good-naturedly, and exhibited the badge of a special police officer. He told Weimar in a fraternal way that he was looking for his girl, whom he "had to meet on the quiet." He even asked the constable to aid him in finding the right house. Weimar requested the stranger to accompany him to the police station. There Harrigan repeated his tale with the utmost assurance, and had almost convinced the officer in command, when Weimar suggested the advisability of searching him. The suspect, who had been unconcernedly smoking a cigarette, made a motion to flick the ashes from it. He dropped the cigarette and drew a pistol and began firing, meanwhile backing toward the door of the station. Half a score of constables returned the fire, but Harrigan escaped into the street, where a running duel ensued, the police firing in the dark at the flashes of the fugitive's pistol. Three of the constables were wounded, but other police took their places and fired at the spot where Harrigan was last seen. At last no answering fire came and the police cautiously advanced and found Harrigan mortally wounded. He died without making any statement.

Some of his associates have given information to the authorities with a certain pride as to Harrigan's methods of operation. A man had been frequently seen in a limousine with two beautiful women touring the residential district. The identity of the man had been a mystery to the police for months. The limousine was found to-day in a garage behind Harrigan's boarding house. Harrigan's books and card index show that he had planned more than 700 robberies in and about Chicago during the past year. In a secret chamber of his warehouse were found 150 Oriental rugs valued at £8,000 and a quantity of furs, jewelry, and silver. The capture lends interest to the exploit of another group of seven masked bandits recently, who entered the First National Bank at Sandy Springs, near Baltimore, Maryland, shot one of the directors dead, locked the clerks and officials in a vault, and made off in a motor-car with £900.

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wounded. He died without making any statement. Some of his associates have given information to the authorities with a certain pride as to Harrigan's methods of operation. A man had been frequently seen in a limousine with two beautiful women touring the residential district. The identity of the man had been a mystery to the police for months. The limousine was found to-day in a garage behind Harrigan's boarding house. Harrigan's books and card index show that he had planned more than 700 robberies in and about Chicago during the past year. In a secret chamber of his warehouse were found 150 Oriental rugs valued at £8,000 and a quantity of furs, jewelry, and silver. The capture lends interest to the exploit of another group of seven masked bandits recently, who entered the First National Bank at Sandy Springs, near Baltimore, Maryland, shot one of the directors dead, locked the clerks and officials in a vault, and made off in a motor-car with £900.

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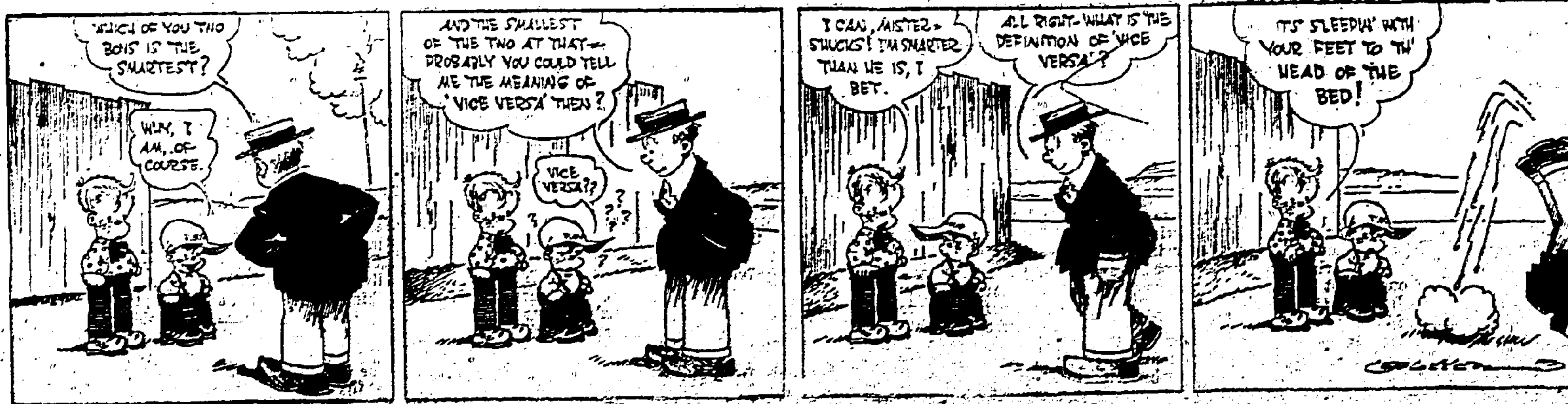
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$30 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamien, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTH.

BARTON.—On July 8, at "Hollybrook," 13 Chatham Road, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Barton, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1920.

SHIP-BUILDERS' DETERMINATION.

Shipping is so vital a matter to the British Empire and to this Colony that anything relating to the British shipbuilding industry is always read with interest. The main feature of the period since the armistice has been the very severe competition experienced from America, where there has been a positive boom in shipbuilding. It was not so much that America was turning out greater tonnage, but it was the fact of cheaper vessels coming along that made the situation so critical for the British industry. It is not too much to say that evidence is accumulating that the boom in United States shipbuilding has almost run its course, whilst there are many good grounds for hoping that British shipbuilding is going to set up a new record of merchant output in the present year. We have been reading an article on shipbuilding in one of the latest Home journals to hand and an expert writer confidently anticipates that 1920 will witness the largest output of merchant tonnage yet seen. He refers to the work going on at Clydebank and says that a special effort is being made by shipbuilders on the Tyne, Tees and Wear. Reference is also made to the work in hand at Belfast and it is clear that in the great yards of this area intense activity prevails. Everything goes to confirm the impression that coincident with the decline of the U. S. industry, Britain's is now on the crest of the wave.

Whilst recognising Britain's strong position to-day, some doubt is expressed as to the future. That is a natural attitude of caution in face of the obvious fact that a greater tonnage than ever before is now building, and that when this has been put in commission the shipowner will have had his main requirements filled, and be more inclined to watch the course of events and to operate his shipping to the best advantage, than to be lavish in the placing of orders for new ships. It is as well that this possibility should be faced and a policy shaped to meet the conditions which will exist when the world's demand for new tonnage has been satisfied and there are ample merchant fleets for all requirements—even another submarine war. What may really happen it is difficult to predict. One thing appears certain, that the era of competition for orders will find the prices of labour and materials at a high level that the victory in the struggle for contracts will go to the yards that are best laid out and equipped to facilitate rapid construction. That this will, apply to a greater extent than ever before to many of the British yards is obvious to those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the reorganised establishments. The best of them can challenge comparison with the newest of the yards in the States, and the average British shipbuilding plant is so far ahead of the average establishments elsewhere that on this score at least Britain has no occasion to worry. She will enter on the fierce struggle which every good judge is agreed will have to be fought with these things in her favour. There is the additional fact that British shipbuilders have through recently constituted combines put themselves in a strong position as being quite self-contained enterprises, drawing fuel and materials from sources under their own control, and which, as a result of possessing a regular market, can, by introducing a modified degree of standardisation in production, keep the costs of shipbuilding material at levels which, if material had to be bought in the open market, could not be attained.

Britain's policy for some time past has been to make plans for the future. If British shipbuilders are, as some believe, to be in for the fight of their lives, they are at least going into the struggle armed at all points and ought to be in a position to quote prices for new tonnage under the conditions which will obtain, say a year hence, which ought to assure the bulk of the orders then being placed going on to the books of British shipbuilders. Even the handicap of slow delivery as compared with the United States yards which has told against us as good deal since the Armistice ought not then to exist. Britain is not going to "muddle through" this time, but intends to win as the outcome of being able to build a better ship in quicker time and at a lower price than its chief competitor. This may seem a confident forecast, but it is one which will be justified by events.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

"BRASS HAT" SNOBBERY.

Yesterday's parade of the Wiltshires went off in great style and it was no idle compliment when His Excellency the Governor told Col. Wyndham that he admired the manner in which the men had turned out. Things were extremely well done, but why is it that some men must always pander to a mistaken sense of importance? Obviously the ceremony was a matter to be reported and the Press representatives were courted, justly treated and given assistance. But one Staff Officer, probably more conscious of his red tabs than anything else, simply pandered to a little snobbishness. When His Excellency the Governor was going to address the men on parade, two reporters very properly went up to within hearing distance, but were not helped at all—rather the reverse—by being told to keep ten paces behind the Staff. Did this officer imagine that the Staff would suffer some indignity if the Press representatives approached nearer His Excellency than they? Did he have a thought that these men were doing a very public work for the benefit of the men of the Battalion, not half of whom could possibly have heard what His Excellency was saying? Did he know that he was interfering in something that had nothing whatever to do with him, and did he think he was doing something very clever when, later, he sent a junior officer over to enquire on what papers these men were working? What did it matter to him, anyway? As a matter of fact he showed a woeful inability to give things their true value when he acted as he did, and he revealed a self-importance that sometimes makes our military friends a little intolerant. Thank heavens things are much better than they used to be, but incidents such as yesterday's show that there is still a lot to be learned by some. Fortunately, it was possible to put on record what His Excellency said, but so far as this individual was concerned, that was quite a subsidiary consideration to his own importance. We will let it go at that.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHOICE.

Some time back, an American paper, looking over the field of possible Democratic candidates for the Presidency, suggested the probability of Mr. McAdoo being selected for the Presidential ticket and Governor Cox for the Vice-Presidency. The prediction has not turned out to be very wide of the mark, so far as the Presidential candidature is concerned, for Mr. McAdoo made a big running for the honour and it was not until over forty ballots had been taken that the choice of the Convention fell on Governor Cox. No doubt one of the factors which affected Mr. McAdoo's failure to get nominated was that he happened to be the son-in-law of President Wilson, for apart from Mr. Woodrow Wilson's popularity or unpopularity, it has been felt amongst politicians and voters as well that there are objections to passing the Presidency around the family. All the same, if Mr. McAdoo had been selected he would have made a strong candidate. He is from New York and it has been said that if any Democrat could beat the Republican candidate in New York, Mr. McAdoo would have been the man. As Secretary of the Treasury he came into intimate contact with the New York financial interests, which would not be hostile to him as to a Democrat of the Western Type.

GOVERNOR COX.

From a geographical standpoint, the selection of Governor Cox of Ohio (the State which Mr. Harding, the Republican candidate, represents—in the Senate) is a good one. It is generally conceded that Ohio is one of the States that the Democrats must carry to win, and the selection of Governor Cox is the strongest bid that they could make for the Ohio vote. It has been felt in many quarters that the best chance of a Democratic success would be the nomination of a man who has not been connected with the Wilson administration, and amongst such men Governor Cox has always been regarded as a most acceptable nominee. From what we have read, he is a splendid campaigner, and he may be relied upon to make a most aggressive fight for Democratic principles. By carrying the war into the enemy's camp, the Democrats are evidently out for business. Both candidates for the Presidency, Senator Harding and Governor Cox, are from the same State, and they both own newspapers there. It will assuredly be "some" campaign.

DAY BY DAY.

PLEASURE WHICH CANNOT BE OBTAINED BUT BY AN UNREASONABLE AND UNSUITABLE EXPENSE MUST ALWAYS END IN PAIN.—Johnson.

During yesterday there were notified two cases of plague (one fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of paratyphoid fever. All were Chinese.

Major and Staff Paymaster F. J. Bowen, Royal Army Pay Department, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel with effect from May 19th, 1920, the London Gazette of 18th May, 1920.

From the 1st of July the subscription price of the *Japan Chronicle* has been raised. In announcing this, the *Chronicle* says: "It is with much regret that we find ourselves compelled to raise the price, but the continued rise in the cost of paper and expenses of production leave no alternative. Paper has advanced from 8 sen to 45 sen per lb., or a rise of between 400 and 500 per cent., while wages and other costs have risen from 100 to 200 per cent."

The acting Italian Consul sends us the following telegram, received from the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Rome: "The general situation in Italy is not worse than that of other countries. The local incidents which occur do not bear a grave character and are analogous to those happening in other countries. Agents interested in the impairing of Italian credit abroad disseminate fantastic and alarming news about the situation of the country. Please deny categorically such rumours."

Local sportsmen will be especially interested in tomorrow's Pictorial Supplement, which will contain groups of lawn bowlers representing the Colony's various Clubs. Taken at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club recently, and of the golfers who took part in last Sunday's match between the U.S.R.C. and the K.C.C. Another photograph of special interest will be one showing H.M.S. Kent being towed away for breaking-up purposes, whilst amongst other pictures will be three of the Tientsin Races.

Pumpkins are almost growing wild now in the Police Court. We don't know whether Mr. R. O. Hutchison, the Magistrate, is an authority on this vegetable, but one thing has struck us—that all the pumpkin cases seem to go to him for settlement. There were some more pumpkin cases before him this morning. One fellow was fined by Mr. Hutchison \$4 for selling this delicacy of the table without a licence. "I tried to get a licence," explained the fellow, "to which came the Magisterial retort courteous: 'Tell him to do some other work.' He added: 'How old are you?' and 'What do you do?' and the Chinese boy almost thought that Mr. Hutchison was desirous of adopting him. His pulse fell when the mandate went out. "4."

A WEEPING HAWKER.

"STOP THAT NONSENSE!"

A Chinese woman who thought there was much money to be made in hawking cakes, made some of different varieties and did not think there was any harm in hawking them without a licence. For some days she succeeded in evading the Police, but was eventually run in. This morning the licenceless hawker was brought up before Mr. Hutchison who is a specialist on the Law of Hawking. He asked the woman the why and wherefore of this act. The woman burst out into tears. "Stop that nonsense!" said Mr. Hutchison to the weeping woman, and this was translated by the interpreter, but the tears still flowed. Eventually Mr. Hutchison enquired from the prosecuting sergeant whether there was any harm in giving the woman half the price of the licence fee from the Poor Box, if the other half were provided by her. This was eventually agreed to, the licence fee for a licence being \$4.

KOWLOON NOTES.

(BY "THE FERRYMAN.")

Another wet week—and coming! I hope not, though it seems always to begin breaking up for the worse somewhere about Friday. Because of the wet, no Tennis or Lawn Bowls matches could be played last Saturday, but we are hoping for better luck to-morrow.

The U. S. R. C. and the K. C. C. did manage to pull off their golf match on Sunday. But what a disaster it was for the Cricket Club men! What with defeats at tennis and golf, it looks as though the Club's only hopes are now centred in the lawn bowlers. Show 'em the way to win, ye trundlers!

Speaking of lawn bowls, there should be a regular battle royal to-morrow, when the Kowloon Bowling Green Club are due at Tai Koo. The Kowloon-ites have been taking more seriously to the game of late and have been getting in plenty of practice. But Tai Koo are hard nuts to crack. From the standpoint of other Clubs, they have a nasty habit of consistently winning.

I haven't the Tennis League fixtures before me, but I believe that there are one or two postponed matches to be played off to-morrow. Kowloon C. C. have two teams out, both meeting U.S.R.C. teams. I wonder if the tennis men can get their revenge for the golf reverse? Wigwag are at home to Craigenower, and a good fight should ensue, as both Clubs are interested in the runners-up position in the League table.

For the past week I haven't heard many complaints regarding dog-shooting in Kowloon. There seems to be a lull in the campaign of cruelty. Let's hope that it's been definitely abandoned, as being altogether unnecessary and not justified by existing circumstances.

I see that a writer in a contemporary dubs the objection to this dog-shooting crusade as so much "piffle," and refers to the necessity of stringent regulations in view of the prevalence of rabies. But so far as I know, the shooting has nothing to do with rabies. The C.S.P. speaks of it as being dictated by the fact that there are too many dogs about—he says nothing about rabid dogs at all.

It is no new regulation that has caused this campaign to be started; it is merely the operation of a very old provision of a very old Ordinance: that any dog found at large after 10 p.m. is liable to be destroyed. In my opinion, that is a very harsh and totally unnecessary law, and it ought to be repealed. If only ownerless or rabid dogs were destroyed, nobody would complain. But when it comes to the slaughtering of pets, then it's time a protest were raised. If some of these people who defend the practice were to have their own pet dogs killed, they would soon alter their tune.

I have previously referred to the keen interest being shown by Dr. Woodman in sanitary matters so far as they affect Kowloon. He has been particularly zealous in investigating the bad drain smells which have of late been causing so much annoyance to residents in certain localities. I now hear that he is making a systematic inspection of the Chinese latrines attached to every European house in the peninsula, a step the desirability of which must be apparent to everyone.

The servants' quarters of far too many European houses are shockingly neglected, and I fear that householders are rather apt to pay small heed to their general condition. We all know what a source of danger these native latrines can be, and it will be interesting to learn what Dr. Woodman reports on the matter.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that these places are in far too close proximity to the household kitchens, especially in flats. I often wonder whether local authorities at Home would ever permit such places being built close up against kitchens, as they are here. Heavens knows that there is no scarcity of land in Kowloon. Yet we go on running up blocks of flats, with servants' quarters crammed into them, as though every inch of land had to be occupied. It's a pity, really, that the Colony ever adopted the flat system.

COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.

TO-MORROW'S PERFORMANCE.

The boys of the University of California Glee Club and Jazz Band, who are billed to give performances in the Theatre Royal on Saturday and Monday, are expected to arrive in the Colony to-morrow from Manila by the s.s. Hwah Ping. They have been giving entertainments in the Philippine capital and have met with a deservedly hearty reception. The boys are under the care of Mr. C. Morris, the Director.

We learn that booking is extremely promising and there should be big attendances. After the Hongkong concert are given, the boys expect to pay a short visit to Canton, giving a show there on the night of July 13th.

THE CORONET.

"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS."

"If you want to be happy, don't quarrel with your husband over different makes of motor cars, especially when he happens to know more about cars than you do." This is the decision arrived at by Constance Talmadge, who is presented by Lewis J. Selznick in her latest Select Picture "A Pair of Silk Stockings," which will be shown at the Coronet to-day along with a splendid 2-part comedy "Birds of a Feather," featuring "Smiling" Bill Parsons.

The plot of "A Pair of Silk Stockings" is delightful. Sam and Mollie Thornhill are a young and attractive English couple who, though very much in love with each other, quarrel over the make of the motor car which they are intending to buy. Mollie is most firm, and in order to punish her by making her jealous, Sam takes a questionable young woman out to dine, buys her sables and then leaves the bill for them ostentatiously about for Mollie to discover. Listening to no explanations, however, Mollie leaves home in a rage, and starts proceedings for a divorce. Once granted, Sam realises that he has made a fool of himself, but it is too late, and to amuse himself in his loneliness, visits friends in the country. During the week-end party they are to give some amateur theatricals and Sam is cast for the part of street-cleaner with an excellent and disguising make-up. Meanwhile Mollie has bought the car against which Sam had advised, and off alone on a tour, breaks down very near the house in which Sam is guest. She is taken in for the night and Sam catching sight of her through an open door, resolves to go to her room and make up their quarrel. Finding no one there, he hides in a closet to await Mollie's arrival.

Bagnal, a former occupant of the room, has been absent and now returns. Thinking his room still unoccupied, he climbs in a window in time to meet Mollie face to face. He has been an old suitor, and during their conversation Sam is mentioned. Mollie admitting that she still loves her former husband, Sam registers joy, and the two, going to the closet at the sound, pull him out, rig him up with a pair of silk stockings which are handy, and push him into the bathroom where they lock the door.

The household is aroused by the noise and appear to find Mollie with Bagnal in her room. They explain that a burglar is imprisoned in the bathroom and opening the door to show their catch, are astonished to find him gone. Sam took with him the silk stockings with which he had been tied, and, stockinged, Mollie attempts to borrow a pair, explaining that the burglar has taken hers. A real tramp wanders into the grounds and Bagnal seizes him, to substantiate the story of the burglar. Mollie refuses to grasp at the opportunity to clear herself by allowing the mistake to pass, and announces that it is not her burglar at all.

Sam takes off his make-up, dons the stockings and wanders down among the guests. Mollie sees him and her eyes fall on the stockings and she realises that he must have been the burglar. Promptly dragging him into the living room, she explains. Everything is explained, and accepted, including the story of the sables, Mollie and Sam decide to remarry at once through the services of the vicar who has also been guest at the house.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In order to achieve sound and fine teeth, said Lady Rhonda to a Manchester audience the other day, youth must be encouraged to eat hard crusts. The answer is (writes an anxious house-mother) that the hard crusts have very nearly disappeared from English bread. The points of a week's experience are added. A correspondent tried four different bakers on successive days, buying both white and wholemeal loaves. On only one loaf out of a dozen or so was there anything that our grandmothers would have called a crust. British household bread has degenerated into pulp. If our children are to grow fine teeth, they must exercise them on other foods.

A new glass, manufactured by a secret process, has in recent tests successfully withstood the impact of bullets fired from a .45 calibre revolver at a range of 12 feet says *Everyday Science*. The face of the glass was shattered, but it did not fly into fragments; the plate remained whole, and the bullets were stopped every time. The ordinary "unbreakable" glass, used for motor and aeroplane goggles, windshields, and windows, is three-ply—two layers of glass cemented together does not shatter under concussion on either side of a centre layer of celluloid. The bullet-proof glass is claimed to be glass throughout, but it is probably similarly built up of super-imposed layers.

Who designed the pillar-box? was asked in our London Correspondence recently. They required, you will agree, very little designing; a more interesting question is—To whom is the public indebted for the institution of the pillar-box? The particular benefactor was Anthony Trollope, who was a surveyor of the Post Office from 1841 to his retirement from the service in 1867. One sure way of arousing Trollope's ire was to suggest that he neglected his Post office work for the sake of his novels. He took, as a matter of fact, an intense pride in his official work, or, as he put it, he had a passion for letters. In his autobiography he enumerated various benefits for which the public had cause to be grateful to him. First came the arrangement by which the people living in little villages could buy postage stamps; secondly, the free and early rural delivery and the putting up of pillar-boxes. Of that accommodation he says: "In the streets and ways of England I was the original, having, however, got the authority for the erection of the first at St. Helier, in Jersey."

The bill which Lord Wolmer and others are promoting with a view to doing away with the appropriation of seats in parish churches will gradually complete a revolution which has been in progress for a long time. Before the Reformation no seats were assigned to anyone except to some very great families which had their own galleries. There was one church which had a very luxurious square's pew containing its own fireplace, armchairs, and so on. "Soapy Sam" Wilberforce once visited the church, and the vergers exhibited this pew as its great glory. He even asked the Bishop whether there was any addition he could suggest, whereupon Wilberforce turned to the attendant and murmured, "Yes—a card table!" Actually there is no property in seats in churches, but, as time went on, people began to assume rights and even left pews in their wills, or charged for them like a house or a piece of land. Some made quite a favour of giving up a "right" which they never actually possessed even though they had paid an annual fee for it.

Naturally, many difficulties have arisen from time to time. There was the man who obtained a pew for him and his heirs for ever, and the owners and occupiers of the house in which he lived. But the house was divided into two, and the ensuing trouble at last reached the law courts. Later on began the "open church" movement, which was not universally popular, since, even if the clergyman were willing to give up his gains from letting the pews, people who had been accustomed to sit in the same place were angry even to the point of staying away altogether. But the open church is certainly fully justified on all grounds.

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A Latest Line of Gentlemen's
STRAW HATS
New Style, Fine Quality.

Prices: \$4.25 to \$5.00 each.

SUN HELMETS

LIGHT in WEIGHT RAINPROOF and SUNPROOF

Prices: \$2.75 to \$12.50 each.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Cor. Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.
TELEPHONE 1355.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 14.)

FRENCH EXCHANGE RATE.**AN IMPROVEMENT REPORTED.**

Paris, July 6.
There was a further break in Paris cheques on London yesterday, in expectation of something favourable at Spa. The rate opened at 45.45, against the closing price of 45.77 on Saturday. The improvement had a stimulating effect on French Government stock on the London market. —Hans.

FRENCH POSTAGE PROPOSAL.

Paris, July 6.
The French proposals for international postage, to be made at the Madrid International Conference on October 1st, are the doubling of the present rates, with liberty to surcharge according to the state of exchange. —Hans.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE OPENS.

London, July 6.
The Lambeth Conference has opened. It is being attended by 276 Bishops from all parts of the world. An official report says the Archbishop of Canterbury gave an address on the subject of Christianity and international relations, the League of Nations being especially discussed. The speakers included the Bishops of Zanzibar, Kampala, Grahamstown and Madras.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.**THE UNREST IN PEKING.**

Peking, July 8.
Banknotes to-day dropped to 59 per cent. discount, with a tendency of further dropping. Owing to the doubtful movements of Wu Pei-fu's Army, the Diplomatic body has insisted on the Government protecting foreign life and property in Peking.

THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.

Shanghai, July 8.
A military investigator has reported that the Southern troops, after capturing Changsha, have been reinforced by Kwangsi troops despatched by Luk Wing-ting.

TUAN'S FAMILY.

Shanghai, July 8.
It is reported that Tuan Chi-jui's family have left Peking. This has caused great excitement amongst the people.

PROTECTING PEKING.

Shanghai, July 8.
The 1st and 15th divisions of the Territorial Defence Army have been ordered by Tuan Chi-jui to move to Peking for the protection of Peking.

KENNEDY ROAD THIEVES.**CAUGHT WITH A CARPET.**

The thieves of the Colony are now concentrating on Kennedy Road, and among the victims of their exploits has to be added Mr. A. Owan Levy, who is a resident of that locality. Yesterday, at lunch time, he went home and found that his carpet had disappeared. He sent his cook-boy in one direction and he himself took a ricksha in the hope of trailing the thieves. By sheer good luck he found two Chinese carting his carpet along Queen's Road, and followed them until he came across a European constable, whom he handed them over. They were taken to the Police Station and this morning produced before Mr. N. L. Smith, the Magistrate.

The second defendant said that he was a coolie and had been asked by the other defendant to carry the carpet to a place in Wanchai. The first defendant made a statement that the carpet was entrusted to him by a friend who was living in Wanchai to be delivered to a man.

Mr. Levy said that the stories of the two defendants were not true, as his cook-boy had told him after they were arrested that the second defendant was in the habit of sleeping near his staircase, and that the other fellow was seen frequently loitering round the house. On that particular day at noon the two were seen together with a pole, and on that pole they eventually carried away the carpet.

Mr. Smith remarked that it was left to him whether to believe the story of the defendants. He did not think the statements made by the two defendants were true, and so he awarded them a month's hard labour each.

VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Cadet Company, by Lieut. A.D. Brown, state:—

PARADE—BATHING.

Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, 14th instant, at 3.15 p.m. and call at Kowloon ten minutes later.

STRENGTH.

There are some vacancies. Applicants may obtain Entry Forms from Sergeant Gerrard, Yau-mai Police Station, or Sgt. Ramsey, Kowloon Dock, or Sgt. Bentley, Naval Yard.

CONCERT AT K.C.C.

The idea of an open-air concert is a very happy one during these sultry evenings, and the cool breezes which are invariably experienced at the Kowloon Cricket Club will be an ideal spot for such a function. It is well known that the K.C.C. always do things thoroughly and the party of entertainers who are performing on Saturday, the 17th, should attract a huge crowd to the Club grounds. No stone is being left unturned for the comfort of visitors. Further particulars will appear in our advertising columns.

SUMMER AND THE BABY.

HOT WEATHER PERILS AND HOW TO AVERT THEM.

The summer months are the most dangerous to infants and young children. Cholera, infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly during the hot season that often the little one is beyond aid almost before the parents realize he is ill. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Read what Mrs. W. S. Bassam, of Kingston, Ontario, says about them.

"I began using Baby's Own Tablets when my little girl was about three months old. Mrs. Bassam writes: 'At that time the child had indigestion badly. She was vomiting and had diarrhoea constantly. Food did her no good and she was very thin. I did not find any medicine to help until we tried Baby's Own Tablets; then the vomiting and diarrhoea ceased and she began to improve almost at once. Since then whenever her stomach is out of order we give her the Tablets and the result is always all that we desire. They are the very best medicine I have ever used for a child.'

Baby's Own Tablets can be had of druggists, or post free, 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 16 Seeguen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.**POULTRY**

Owing to the high price of imported poultry, our prices for own housefled poultry will be as follows on and after the 8th inst:—

CAPONS - - - 55 cents per lb.

CHICKENS - - 60 " " "

7th. July, 1920.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.



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BEST QUALITY

PURE MARINE PAINT

CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

INTERIOR DECORATION

CAL-PA-CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

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HOTEL MANSION

AFTER A LONG ABSENCE

CAUSED BY THE WAR

A CONSIGNMENT

IS JUST TO HAND

OF THE FAMOUS

NESTLE'S THICK RICH CREAM

IN 2 SIZES

11½ ozs. 90 cents per tin

5½ ozs. 60 cents per tin

SOLD BY LANE, CRAWFORD AND OTHER STORES.

Can be "WHIPPED" but cannot be BEATEN.
FREE FROM PRESERVATIVES.

GOOD THINGS ALWAYS
COME IN PAIRS!

COME & SEE.

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

(CAPTIVATING CONNIE)

"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"

and

SMILING BILL PARSONS

in

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER"

at

THE CORONET.

NOTICES.**BATHING COSTUMES**

CHOICE DESIGNS
IN MEN'S

BATHING COSTUMES.

STOCKED IN
WOOL AND COTTON
ALL SIZES

RUBBER EAR STOPPLES

TO PREVENT WATER FROM
GETTING INTO THE EARS

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692
SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Selected Cowhide, Good locks, Leather-lined Pockets in head for Paper and Envelopes etc. Blotter in Body.

GENTS SUIT CASES.

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IN BLACK HIDE, LINED LEATHER, ONE LOCK, HAIR BRUSHES, MIRROR, RAZOR, STROP, SHAVING BRUSH, TWO NICKEL-TOP BOTTLES AND COMB.

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STEAMERS. HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.	
Empress of Japan...	July 20 Aug. 10
Empress of Asia...	July 29 Aug. 16
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Empress of Asia...	Sept. 23 Oct. 11
Empress of Russia...	Oct. 21 Nov. 8
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"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	23100	14th July
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SIBERIA MARU	20100	10th Aug
SHINJI MARU	22000	6th Sept
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* Calling at Keelung.

* Omittling call at Shanghai.

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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.
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July 22nd. August 19th. August 23th.

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"COLORADO SPRINGS" 15th July.

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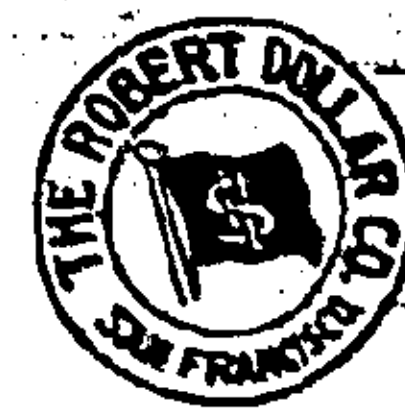
"CELTIC PRINCE" VIA SUEZ CANAL, Middle of September.

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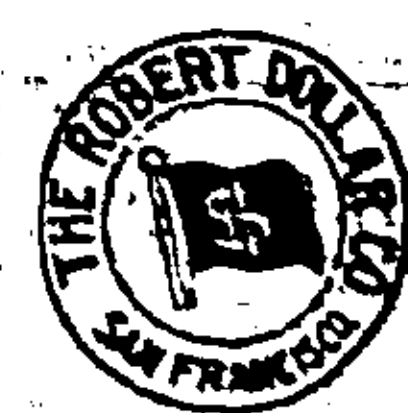
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"GRACE DOLLAR" ...	AUG. 3RD.
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"WEST HARTS"

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
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795 Manager.

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Kawachi M. N. Y. K.	July 10
Endicott P. S. Co.	July 10
Higo R. D. Co.	July 10
West Hart R. D. Co.	July 10
West Hart R. D. Co.	July 10
Trukima M. N. Y. K.	July 10
Lake Onawa R. D. Co.	July 10
Lake Onawa R. D. Co.	July 10
Perma D. & Co.	July 11
Kamo M. N. Y. K.	July 13
Amazon M. O. S. K.	July 13
Changsha B. & S.	July 13
Colorado S. S. & D.	July 13
Maquan F. W. Co.	July 13
Wheatland P. S. Co.	July 15
Celebes M. O. S. K.	July 16
West Calera P. M. Co.	July 16
Himalaya M. O. S. K.	July 16
Keketticut P. M. Co.	July 16
Hassayampa P. M. Co.	July 17
Peria M. T. K. K.	July 17
Koboku M. O. S. K.	July 17
Burma M. O. S. K.	July 18
St. Albans P. & O.	July 18
Kalbo M. T. K. K.	July 18
Tokushima M. N. Y. K.	July 19
Kathlan B. L.	July 20
E. of Japan C. P. O. S.	July 20
Manila M. O. S. K.	July 20
Alia M. O. S. K.	July 20
Tokuwa M. N. Y. K.	July 21
Devanha P. & O.	July 21
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	July 21
China C. M. Co.	July 22
Pawlek P. S. Co.	July 26
Eldridge P. S. Co.	July 26
City of Oran B. L.	July 27
West Montop L. A. Co.	July 28
Iyo M. N. Y. K.	July 29
E. of Asia C. P. O. S.	July 29
Lowther C. D. & Co.	July 29
West Ivan F. W. Co.	July 30
Siam M. O. S. K.	Aug. 3
Grace D. R. D. Co.	Aug. 3
Peking B. L.	Aug. 6
Mexico M. O. S. K.	Aug. 8
Taiwan B. & S.	Aug. 8
Siberia M. T. K. K.	Aug. 10
Elkton P. S. Co.	Aug. 10
Kalyan P. & O.	Aug. 10
Tenyo M. T. K. K.	Aug. 11

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Haihong D. I. Co.	July 9
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Taming B. & S.	July 10
Hapeh B. & S.	July 10
Wuhu B. & S.	July 10
Siam M. O. S. K.	July 11
Tenshin M. N. Y. K.	July 11
Kaijo M. O. S. K.	July 11
Szechuen B. & S.	July 11
Kaijo M. O. S. K.	July 13
Haoching D. I. Co.	July 13
Takung J. M. Co.	July 13
Kueichow B. & S.	July 13
Suiyang B. & S.	July 13
Chinkiang B. & S.	July 13
Ningpo B. & S.	July 13
Fooksang J. M. Co.	July 14
Aki M. N. Y. K.	July 14
Sosho M. O. S. K.	July 15
Kueichow B. & S.	July 15
Shidzuoka M. N. Y. K.	July 16
Hailong D. I. Co.	July 16
Cheongshing J. M. Co.	July 18
Tjimanek J. C. J. L.	July 20
Burma M. O. S. K.	July 20
Shinyo M. N. Y. K.	July 21
Aki M. N. Y. K.	July 21
Tjialak J. C. J. L.	July 21
Tjiliwong J. C. J. L.	July 21
Tjilijap J. C. J. L.	July 21
Tatsuno M. N. Y. K.	July 26
Penang M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 1
Unan M. O. S. K.	Aug. 1
Tango M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 21

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Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
WEST MONTOP...	July 23	S.S. WEST MONTOP...	July 28
WEST HIKI...	Aug. 20	S.S. WEST HIKI...	Aug. 23
VINITA...	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA...	Sept. 15
WEST HIXTON...	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON...	Oct. 10

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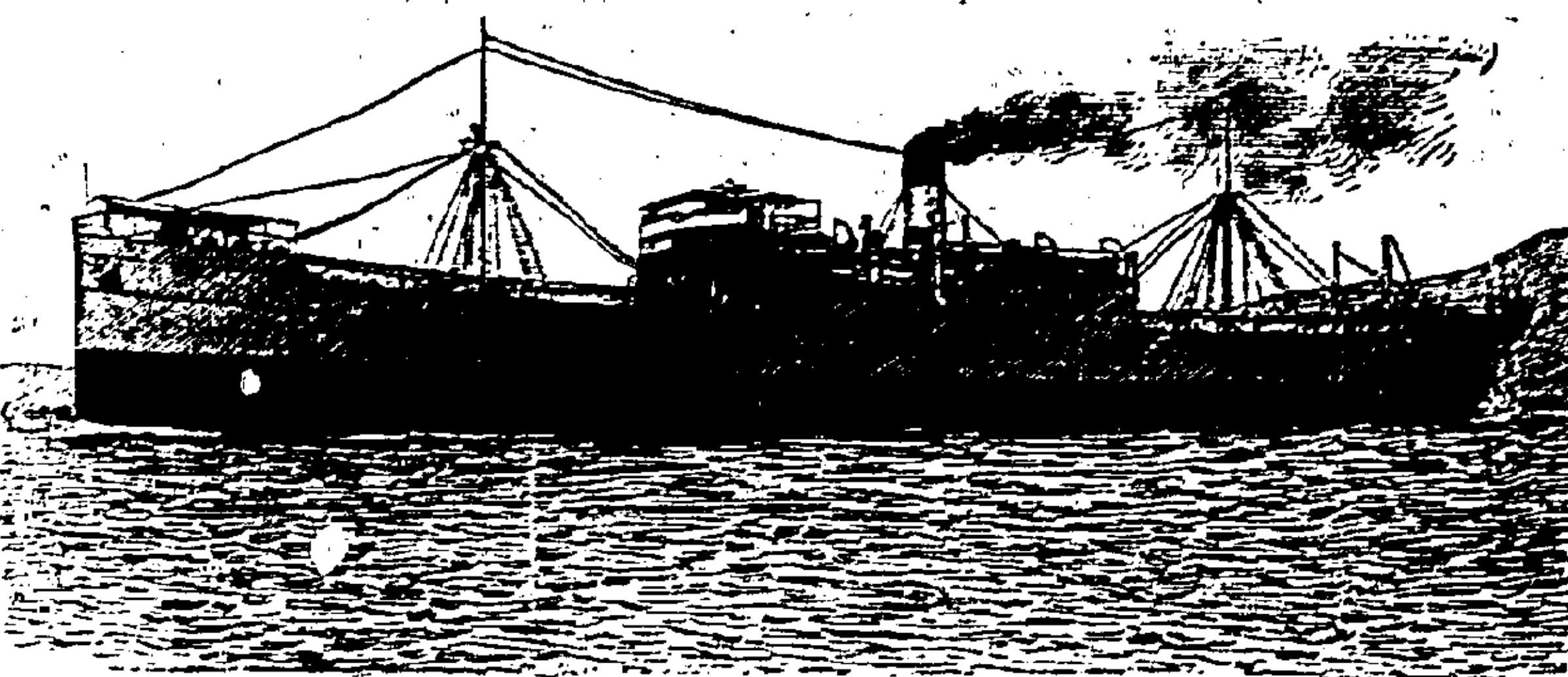
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TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



PRINCE AT HONOLULU.

Above the Prince of Wales is seen about to indulge in surf boarding at Honolulu.



M. PAINLEVE IN WASHINGTON.

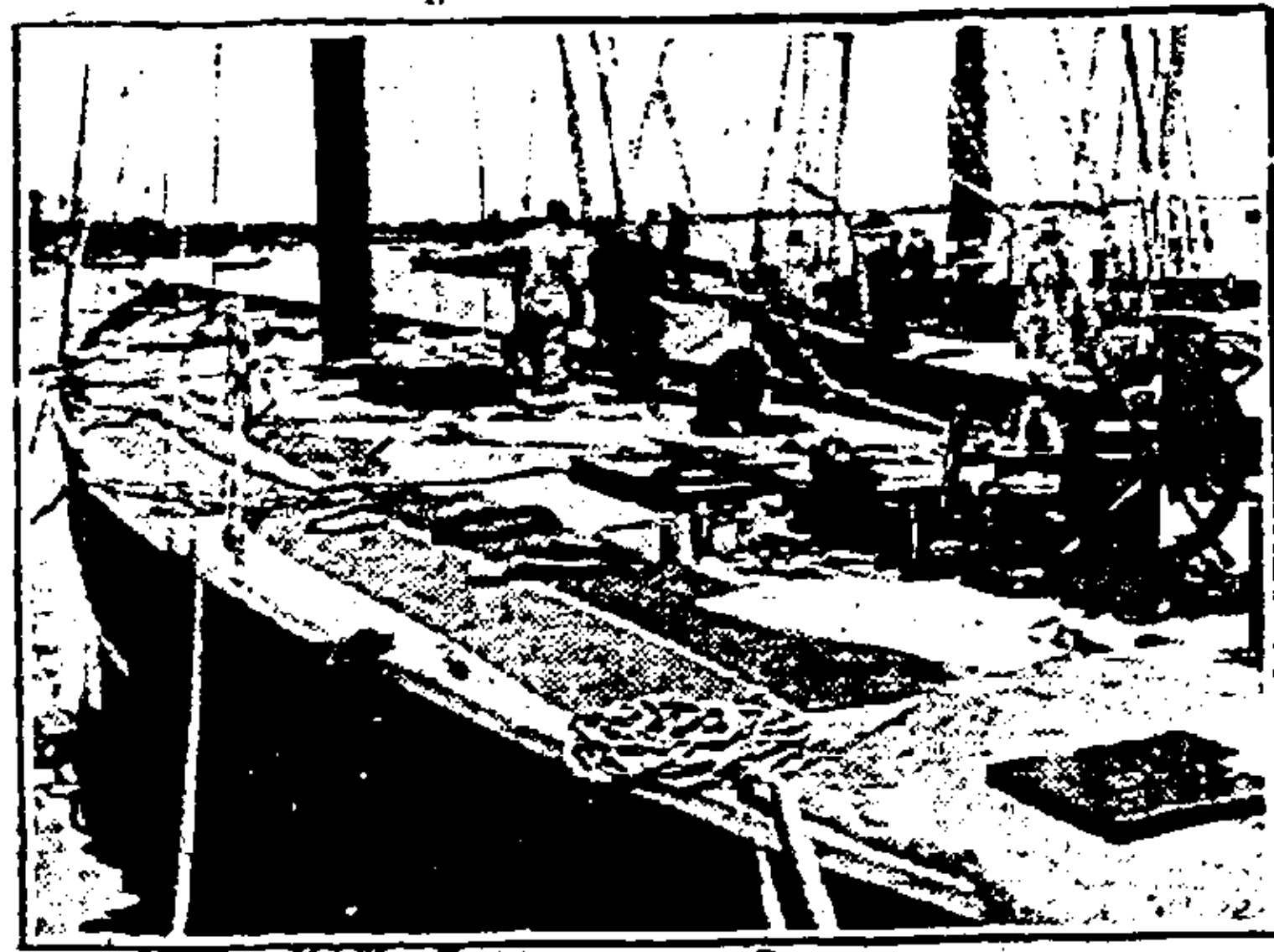
The ex-Premier of France is seen above (indicated by arrow) at the French Embassy in Washington, which city he visited on his way to China. At his left is General Pershing; at his right, M. Jusserand (French Ambassador.)



MARCONI AS YACHTSMAN.

Signor Marconi is seen above with Lady Marconi, on their yacht the "Electra."

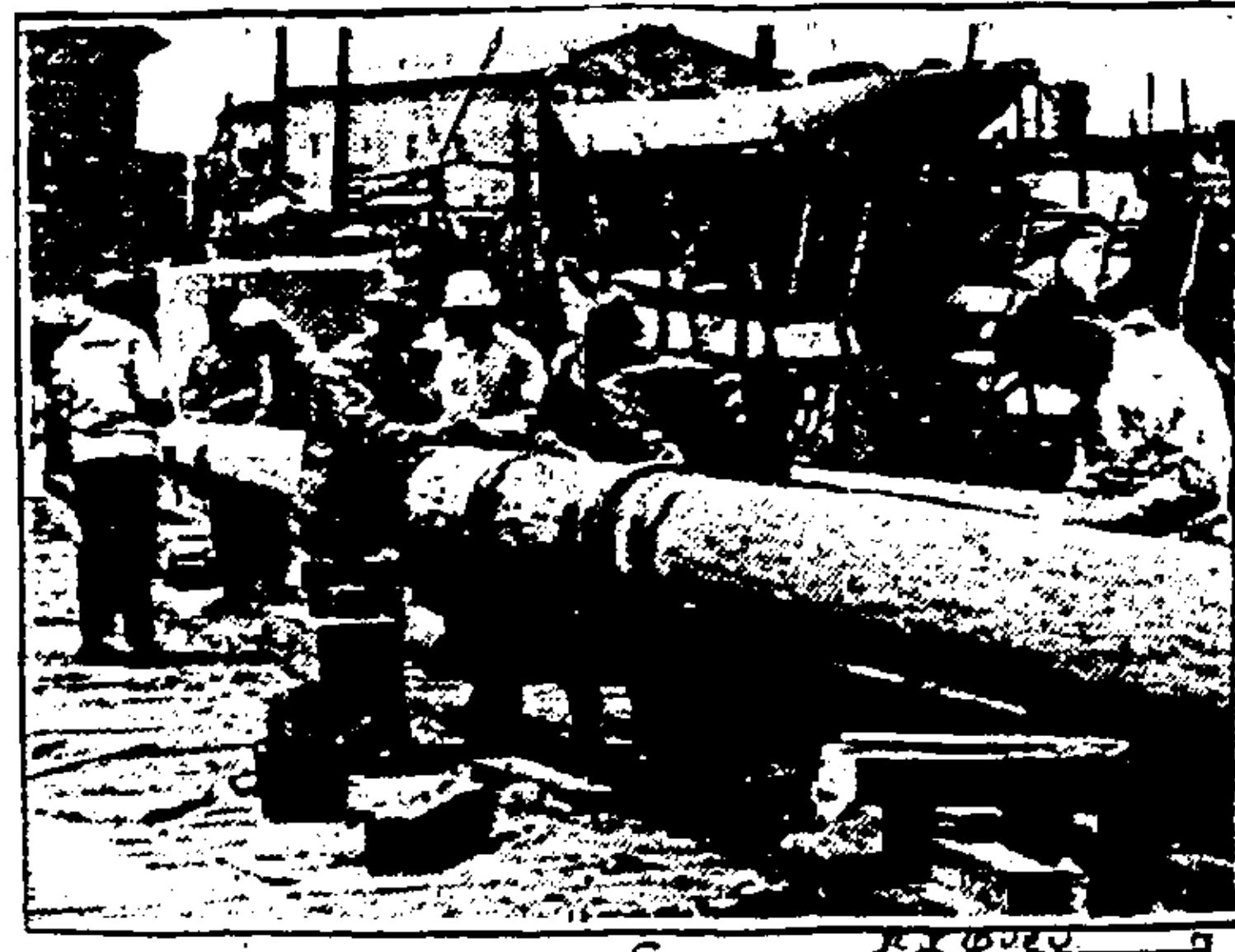
FIXING UP THE "RESOLUTE".



This is a view of the deck of the Resolute taken when the workmen were putting on the finishing touches before her trials with the Vanitie. The Resolute has been chosen to compete for the International Cup against the Shamrock IV.



The crew of the Resolute are helping to get the mast in place.



This picture shows another detail of the overhauling the Resolute is undergoing. The workmen are cleaning up the main boom.



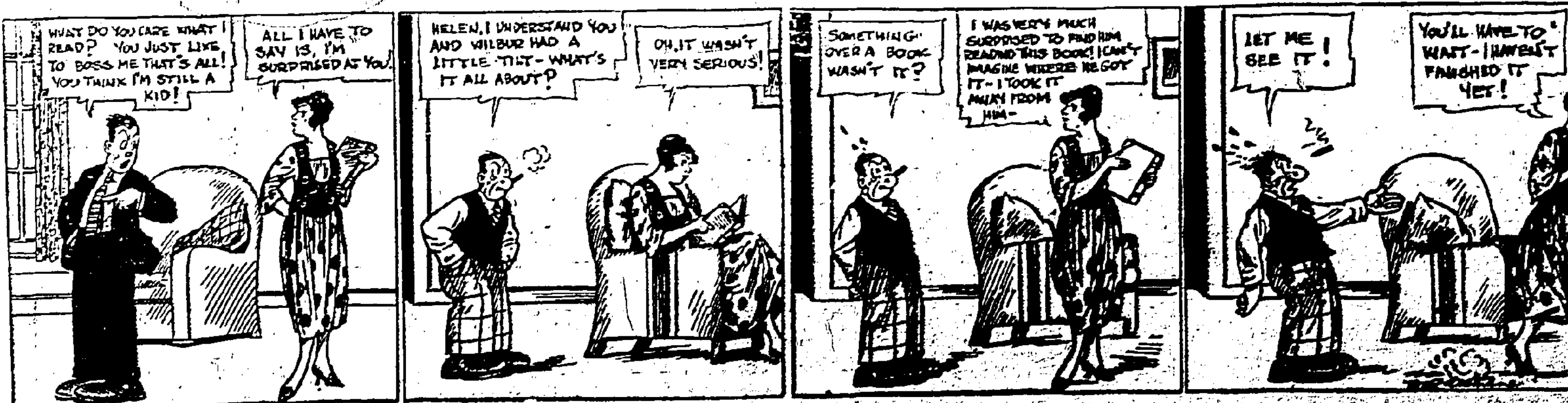
SHAMROCK'S SKIPPER.

Above is seen Capt. W. R. Burton, skipper of the Shamrock IV; and below, his navigator, C. A. Hickman.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Wilbur Must Have Found Something Spicy.

BY ALLMAN



FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF CHINA.

In the first of a series of articles in the Times, Mr. J. O. P. Bland writes:

There has probably never been a time during the past five-and-twenty years when the average Englishman has known of a more critical condition of affairs in the Far East than he does today. The cumulative results of the war, the high cost of living, and the crowding anxieties of European politics have given him sufficient food for thought and left him little to spare for the destinies of men in farthest Asia.

Nevertheless, I venture to say that never has an accurate appreciation of the situation in the Far East been of greater importance to the British people than it is to-day, never has there been more need of a well-informed public opinion, to frame and direct a policy for the development and maintenance of our trade in that region. For, looking to the future, if there be one thing certain it is that Great Britain's hopes of financial and economic restoration must lie in a wide development of overseas markets for her manufactures. It needs no powers of divination to predict that, with greatly diminished resources, the nation cannot hope to be able to purchase the foreign food supplies required for the actual population of these islands unless she find means to pay for them with the profits of increased production and exports. If this be admitted, then the importance of China, as the greatest potential market in the world, becomes manifest. And the present critical condition of China's internal affairs and finances, the danger of disruption which cannot much longer be averted unless effective remedies are speedily applied, make it imperative that public opinion in this country should appreciate the fundamental facts of the situation.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Another cogent reason for the revival of intelligent interest in the Far Eastern problem lies in the fact that the time is at hand for discussion of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Later on, in the course of these articles, I shall have occasion to discuss the Japanese Government's policy in China and the causes which have recently contributed to make the renewal of the alliance generally popular in Japan.

Facing the distant day of a League of Nations that shall make all such covenants superfluous, both England and Japan have evidently made it their aim to maintain the alliance which, last time, was a good deal of a test of critical times. But no good purpose will be served, when approaching the question of its renewal, in shifting our eyes to the fact that a good many things have been done in China by the Japanese Government or its agents, during the past six years, which can by no means be reconciled with either the spirit or the letter of the existing Treaty of Alliance. The main purpose of that pact was to protect and preserve the integrity of China as an independent State and to maintain therein the principle of the "open door" for the commerce of all nations on a footing of equal opportunity. Any renewal of the Alliance which fails to emphasize and safeguard this principle, and to insist upon its equitable application, would be not only useless from the British point of view, but a certain source of trouble in the future.

In Asia, as in Europe, there have been great changes since 1914. Strategically speaking, many things in the future must depend upon the type of State which shall eventually emerge from the melting pot in Russia. A complete return to the status quo ante in China is clearly impossible, for reasons which will be explained in due course. But so far as Great Britain is concerned, the fundamental object of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance remains unchanged, and it should be our definite aim to make it, when renewed, an effective instrument for the maintenance of those equal opportunities upon which the future of our trade in China depends. Japan comes to the discussion of this question with a very clear perception of the value of China's potential trade and undeveloped resources, and of the importance of Chinese cheap labour as a factor in the economic warfare of the future.

THE ACTUAL SITUATION.

Now the central facts of the actual situation in the Far East are these:

(1) That since the abdication of the Manchukuo dynasty there has been no effective Government in China; that the small group of predatory politicians and officials, who profess to represent the Republic, have no national authority; that the provinces are misruled and exploited by semi-independent Governors, each in command of his own military forces; that, in the absence of regular revenues from the provinces, the Government continues to aver-bankruptcy by means of new foreign loans; and that, by means of such loans, Japan has acquired a position of ascendancy over the Peking Government; and thus given cause for much internal dissension and strife.

(2) That there can be no hope of permanently preserving the integrity and independence of China unless immediate steps be taken to establish and maintain at Peking a central Government invested with authority sufficient to enable it to collect adequate revenues from the provinces.

(3) That this central Government cannot be established by the Chinese themselves without foreign intervention. To make its establishment and continued existence possible, the provincial armies of the Military Governors (Tu-Chuns) must be finally disbanded and the Tu-Chuns themselves replaced by Civil Governors directly responsible to Peking—a task obviously beyond the resources of the Chinese under present conditions.

(4) That no such remedial measures are practicable unless and until the Powers concerned (and especially Japan) come to a definite understanding and agree to pursue a common policy of readjustment and reconstruction based upon a sincere desire to re-establish the economic stability and political independence of China.

(5) That negotiations for the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should provide a good opportunity for coming to such an agreement.

(6) That no satisfactory reconstruction of China is attainable by means of an international financial Consortium unless the latter's organization and methods of procedure are clearly prescribed and supervised under a comprehensive agreement between the Powers concerned. Unless its duties and responsibilities are definitely laid down, a financial Consortium is bound to follow the line of least resistance, as in the past, to the ultimate detriment of China.

OBJECTIONS FORESEEN.

I am well aware that some of all these facts will be challenged in quarters whose opinions carry no little weight, and particularly in the United States. They will be put, no doubt, by many earnest missionaries and teachers in China who, because of their own implicit faith in the magic virtue of democracy, as a perfect system of government applicable to all races, have become, so to speak, the spiritual fathers of Young China and believe, against the weight of cumulative evidence, in the regenerating virtue of the student movement. They will be disputed also in influential financial circles, because it is in the nature of financiers to ignore the cloud and see only the silver lining. Finally, they will be vociferously denied by the vernacular Press which, Young China inspires and controls, because the idea of any kind of effective financial control and of a strongly centralized government is just as distasteful to the present generation of Chinese students and journalists as it was to their predecessors, the men who rose to place and power during the welter of sordid conspiracies which began in 1911, and who have since displayed corruption and inefficiency far surpassing the worst records of the mandarin under the Monarchy. Nevertheless, the facts, as above stated, are true, and their truth is recognized in China, not only by the great majority of disinterested European observers of the situation, but by a considerable proportion of thinking men among the Chinese, sober-minded officials, honest scholars, and patriotic merchants.

JEWISH MISSION COMING.

A Jewish Mission has left England to Australasia, India, and the Far East, with the object of explaining to all Jewish communities the significance of the Peace Conference's decision concerning Palestine.

POST OFFICE.

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INWARD MAILS.

Japan—Per KWACHI M., 9th July.
Straits—Per TENSIN M., 10th July.
Australia and Manila—Per CHANGSHA, 11th July.
Japan—Per KAISHO M., 11th July.
Shanghai and Japan—Per KAMO M., 12th July.
Straits—Per AMAZON, 12th July.
Shanghai—Per SUNNING, 12th July.
Europe (via Negapatam)—Per GLENTARA, 12th July.
Straits—Per AKITA M., 13th July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 10th July, 11 a.m.
Straits and Bangkok—Per DEUCALION, 10th July, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 10th July, 3 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta, Aden, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, India via Dhannushkodi, Durban, Cape Town, Santos, Buenos Aires, Rio-de-Janeiro—Per SEATTLE M., 10th July, 3 p.m.
Hobart & Straits—Per HUPEH, 10th July, 5 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & S. America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B.C.—Per ARIZONA M., 10th July, Reg. 5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 11TH JULY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 11th July, 9 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 11th July, 9 a.m.
MONDAY, 12TH JULY.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America, & EUROPE VIA VICTORIA—Per TYNDAREUS, 12th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SZECHUEN, 12th July, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per STIYANG, 13th July, 9 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per NINGPO, 13th July, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhannushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per KAMO M., 13th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAICHING, 13th July, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per KOREA MARU, 14th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 9th, 12th 20m. No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure changes are slight; the trough of low pressure remains practically stationary.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st, 50.24 inches, against an average of 42.37 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & S.E. winds, moderate; fair generally, occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel	Variable winds, light to moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.
H.K. Observatory, July 9.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

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North China 180
Unions 195
Yangtze 325
Far Eastern 173 1/2

Fire Insurances.

China Fire 123
H. K. Fire 311

Shipping.

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Indos (Prof.) 18
Indos (Def.) L. R. 30
Shells 130 1/2
Farries 23 1/2

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Sugar 230
Malacca 56

Mining.

Kailans 95 1/2
Langkai 18
Shanghai Loans 130
S'hai Exploration 40 1/2
Rauha 27 1/2
Urals Caspian 85

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.
H. K. Wharves 149
K. Docks 134
S'hai Docks 129
N. Engineering 108 1/2
Land, Hotel & Buildings.

Centrals 108 1/2
H. K. Hotels 125
L. Invest. 111 1/2
H. K. Exports 74 1/2
K. Loan 36
L. Reclamations 140
West Point 51

Cotton Mills.

Kwong 50
Kwong Yik 57
Lan Kwong 50
Orientals 305
S'hai Cotton 135
Yangtze 135

Miscellaneous.

Cement 7.30 1/2
China Borers 64 1/2
Do. Light 64 1/2
China Provident 25
Dairy Farms 19 1/2
Electric H. K. 33
Electrical Machine 24
H. K. Tramways 64 1/2
Peak Tram 6
Do. new 70 1/2
Steam Laundry 10
Steel Foundry 13 1/2
Water-works 13 1/2
Watsons 6
Wm. Powell 11 1/2
Wiseman 35

Hongkong, July 9, 1920.

TIDE TABLE.

5th to 11th July 1920.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 5	11 24	4 45	Wed. 5	11 24	4 45
Tues. 6	11 24	4 45	Thurs. 6	11 24	4 45
Wed. 7	11 24	4 45	Fri. 7	11 24	4 45
Thurs. 8	11 24	4 45	Sat. 8	11 24	4 45
Fri. 9	11 24	4 45	Sun. 9	11 24	4 45
Sat. 10	11 24	4 45	Mon. 10	11 24	4 45
Sun. 11	11 24	4 45	Tues. 11	11 24	4 45

m morning, a afternoon.



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T/T Singapore 157
T/T Japan 157
T/T India 157
Demand India 157
T/T San Francisco 73 1/2
T/T New York 73 1/2
T/T Batavia 183 1/2
T/T Manila 183 1/2
T/T Hongkong 8 30
Demand Paris 183 1/2

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4 m/s D/P 3/10 1/2
6 m/s L/C 3/11
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne 3/11 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco & New York 74 1/2
4 m/s Marks 157
4 m/s France 9.40
6 m/s France 9.60
Demand Germany 72 1/2
Demand New York 72 1/2
T/T Bombay 157
T/T Calcutta 157
Demand Calcutta 157
Demand Manila 157
Demand Singapore 157
On Hongkong 157
On Saigon 157
On Bangkok 157
Sovereign 5.35 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael 37.20
Bar Silver, ready 54
forward 52 1/2
Bank of England rates 7 1/2
New York/London 3.95 1/2

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